FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON WARSAW PACT EXERCISES

LD142326 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 14 March -- The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today that "jointly planned and implemented training ventures are one of the practical expressions of close cooperation between soldiers of the People's Polish Army, the Soviet Army and the National People's Army of the GDR. The skills of commanders, officers of staff, political staffers and other military experts are being upgraded during such exercises.

"One of such exercises was held at a training ground of the Silesian Military District. A mechanized Polish unit and Soviet tank crews took part in them. Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army and Vice-Minister of National Defense Gen Florian Siwicki and head of the Main Political Board of the Polish Army and Vice-Minister of National Defense Gen Josef Baryla visited the area of the exercise on March 10 and 11.

"Present was also representative of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of State-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty Gen Afanasiy Shcheglov.

"Gen Siwicki spoke highly of the military abilities of commanders, staffs, rear-line troops, and political staffers of units of the Polish and Soviet Armies cooperating on the training ground, stressing the significance of their soldier's effort for creating the defensive force of the socialist coalition."

CONFERENCE ON KARL MARX YEAR HELD IN BERLIN

AU110811 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Mar 83 p 2

[ND report: "Karl Marx's Teachings for the Struggle for Peace: Theoretical Conference on the Tasks of the Worker's Movement"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The topicality of Karl Marx's teachings in the struggle for peace and social progress was central to an international conference on Karl Marx Year which took place on Tuesday at the Academy of Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee. Social scientists from the USSR, Bulgaria, Poland, the CSSR, Hungary, and the GDR attended at the invitation of the Scientific Council for the International Workers Movement and of the problems commission for multilateral cooperation among socialist countries dealing with "the workers class in the world revolutionary process." They were cordially welcomed by conference head Professor Dr Harald Neubert.

The main reports were read by Professor Dr Heinz Huemmler, first prorector of the Academy of Social Sciences at the SED Central Committee, and by Professor Dr Boris Koval, deputy director of the sector for social sciences at the presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The principled attitude of the international workers movement toward peace policy was dealt with in mainly the reports and in other lectures in the spirit of Marx's ideas.

FURTHER ON CSSR DELEGATE'S 10 MAR MBFR SPEECH

AU141240 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 83 p 7

[CTK report: "The Socialist Countries' Proposals Are Showing the Way Ahead; the Czechoslovak Delegation Head Spoke in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna, 10 March (CTK) -- Ambassador Emil Keblusek, the Czechoslovak delegation head, speaking on behalf of the socialist countries, addressed yesterday's plenary meeting of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe. He spoke about the socialist countries' new proposals, the chief merit and value of which consist in the fact that they establish realistic prerequisites for overcoming the recent impasse.

They are the best way of leading the Vienna talks out of the blind alley in which they got stuck through the fault of the fruitless and hopeless debate over who has how many soldiers in the reduction area, E. Keblusek said. The political price of the so-called numbers debate is obvious: Whole years have been wasted and the practical result is, in fact, zero. Moreover, the disputes about numbers have pushed to the background the main objective of the talks: to reduce the number of troops and armament in central Europe. Nevertheless, even this problem could be resolved, as the socialist states have proposed, by means of reducing the troops of NATO and the Warsaw Pact to the same collective level, regardless of the present differences in the two sides' data. Thereby, further disputes could be avoided. After all, what matters is the result. This means that after the reduction neither of the two alliances should have more than 900,000 men in central Europe, of them no more than 700,000 members of ground forces. This reduction would be carried out in a single stage, within the framework of the agreement. The proposed procedure thus fundamentally differs from the Western concept, which subdivides the reduction process into several stages. The concept complicates the stages even more with cumbersome monitoring measures.

The Czechoslovak delegate then dealt in detail with the procedure of monitoring the withdrawal of Soviet and American troops, whose number would be reduced on the basis of mutual example. "The two sides would exchange lists of the formations, units and subunits being withdrawn, and monitoring posts would be set up. Taking part in them would be representatives of the states withdrawing their troops, representatives of the countries from whose territory the troops are being withdrawn as well as representatives of the countries on whose territories the monitoring posts will be stationed. Aside from this, the socialist countries advocate the use of national technical devices in monitoring the withdrawal, devices which have acquitted themselves well in international practice."

Speaking about freezing the number of troops of all direct participants in the Vienna talks, the Czechoslovak delegate said that the socialist countries recommend that it be realized by means of the two sides adopting political commitments not to increase the number of their troops and their armament. The form of these commitments could then be reviewed at the talks.

TODORCHEV CITES U.S. CRITICISM OF REAGAN SPEECH

AU141531 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Mar 83 p 3

[New York correspondent Georgi Todorchev article: "The President Either Does Not Understand or Distorts..."; names and titles as published]

[Text] New York, 1 March -- "Dangerous," "criminal," "threatening," and "splitting" -- this was the description made by American public figures about Reagan's speech delivered in Orlando, in which the President of the United States declared the Soviet Union to be a "focus of evil in the contempoary world" and in which he characterized the movement existing in the United States and throughout the world in favor of freezing nuclear weapons' stockpilings as a "fraud" and an "illusion."

Gus Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee, stated as follows on this occasion: "It is particularly dangerous when a man with presidential power begins to believe that everything he does and says comes from God." Gus Hall unmasked the statements of the U.S. President: "Now Reagan 'declared' that in accumulating nuclear arms he has God's support. Such statements from a president are criminal. The great lie does not become any less important by such statements," Gus Hall says. Warning that the "old, extremely reactionary philosophy about the so-called 'Red danger' is being revived," Gus Hall described Reagan's speech as "extremely brutal in its anticommunism."

Libby Frank, head of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, stated that to take advantage of religion as the President does is a sacrilege. She stressed that Reagan's speech is "threatening" in its essence. Michael Meyerson, head of the U.S. Peace Council, described Reagan's Orlando speech, which provoked stormy reactions among all U.S. social circles, as "fully irresponsible and criminal."

One of the country's most well-known religious leaders, the Reverend William Sloane Coffin, at a special press conference held in New York yesterday, sharply denounced President Reagan's speech as slanderous and subjective and pointed out that the President is "dangerously wrong" in his attacks against peace-loving religious people in the United States who are against the arms race. Coffin resolutely denounced the President's attempts to "combine religion with neoconservatism in support of the White House's social and military policy." The Reverend Donald Shriver, president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminar, stated as follows: "This was a sort of election campaign speech likely to increase tension. Reagan is standing at the head of a parade which is confusing and splitting us." Both Coffin and Shriver declared that the President of the United States, who is afraid of the preparations for the pastoral appeal of the Catholic bishops in support of nuclear disarmament, "is now deliberately trying to undermine the humanitarian and moral leadership of religious communities in our country." The President chose a wrong forum for his wrong ideas, Karl Flemmister, head of the American Baptist Church in New York declared. "The useless preparations for a war are the greatest sin, and this is the question he should have dwelled upon," the Baptist leader declared.

"The struggle against nuclear weapons is the greatest moral issue of our time," Ronald Cider, doctor of theology and head of the Evangelists for Social Action organization, declared in stressing that support for the nuclear disarmament movement among evangelists is growing. Pointing out the fact that "it is intolerable that honest citizens should be accused of being tools of foreign powers, as the U.S. President does," Cider declared that "the idea of establishing some particular link between God and the United States is a heresy in itself," and this is what Mr. Reagan does. The President has no right to denounce citizens who do not agree with his convictions and has no right to use religious concepts to justify his political bias, Walter Wurzburger, chairman of the Council of American Synagogues, stated.

"The President either does not understand what the American people are saying, or he deliberately has resorted to distortions by asserting that a nuclear freeze means one-sided disarmament," Senator Joseph Diden from Delaware stated in pointing out that Reagan's Orlando speech is polarizing the American people even more. "This speech will make people jump with outrage," Senator Clairborne Pell from Rhode Island declared.

It is a characteristic fact that numerous commentaries and editorials on Reagan's aforementioned speech are filled with an unconcealed sarcastic attitude as regards the intentions of the White House and the results they are aimed at -- numerous commentators think that the speech achieved the opposite result, namely to show the deep subjectivism and extremism of the ruling circles in the United States and to mobilize even more American citizens against the "theories" and practice of nuclear militarism.

ATTEMPT TO HIJACK AIRPLANE 7 MARCH REPORTED

AU141855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs announces that on 7 March during a regular flight of the Balkan Bulgarian civil aviation airplane from Sofia to Varna, four Bulgarian citizens aboard attempted to forcibly divert the airplane from its route. As a result of the quick measures and resourcefulness demonstrated by the security organs, the incident was quickly dealt with and the persons involved in the attempt were arrested. One of them was killed while attempting to deprive the stewardess of her life. The others have been arrested and transferred to the legal organs.

ITALIAN JUDGE THANKS AUTHORITIES FOR COOPERATION

AU141932 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 14 Mar 83

["Carlo Palermo: Thanks for Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA) -- The Italian magistrate Carlo Palermo thanked today for the cooperation and assistance rendered to him by the Bulgarian investigation organs. Mr Carlo Palermo is in charge of a juridical inquiry into a disclosure in the Italian town of Trento of international arms and drug trafficking. He arrived on March 5 in Bulgaria to examine the Turkish citizen Bekir Celenk in connection with this inquest.

The Italian magistrate said before Bulgarian and Italian journalists that with his arrival in Bulgaria the first concrete contact between the Bulgarian and the Italian investigation authorities has been established, which surpasses the framework of a mere examination. Mr Palermo stated that such a good cooperation has not been achieved even with countries with which Italy has law conventions signed.

The Italian magistrate informed the journalists that he was given the possibility to examine the Turkish citizen Bekir Celenk directly and according to the Italian laws -- an unprecedented case in the international practice, in spite of the fact that no charges have been brought against Celenk in Bulgaria. He underlined that Italy cannot make any claims to Bulgaria to arrest Bekir Celenk. Mr Carlo Palermo said that he has operated freely in the course of the examination, without any restrictions and that the entire examination has been tape- and video-recorded. He said he received a copy of these recordings. According to Mr Palermo, this is the maximum guarantee for his inquest. He said that he has made the competent Bulgarian organs familiar with the results of the inquest carried out by him.

Thanking once more for the help and assistance rendered by the Bulgarian investigation authorities, he said that he expects good results from this cooperation in the future, too.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA SCORES REAGAN'S ORLANDO SPEECH

AU141447 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Mar 83 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary in the column "Foreign-Political Note": "With the Foam of Hatred and Lies"]

[Text] The foam of hatred and lies with which R. Reagan covered his demagogic statements at the convention of the National Evangelic Association, held this Tuesday in Orlando, Florida, finally completed the picture of him as an unrealistic politician, incapable of any sober assessment of political developments in the world. His vocabulary -- which did not lack for egregious claims, claims that the USSR is the "source of all evil in the world," that "communists are repudiating all morality," and so forth -- was reminescent of the years of the cold war; and this was even noted by the American UPI press agency.

The American President unblushingly spoke of the alleged "peace intentions of his government," but at the same time, and in the same breath, he confirmed the dangerous course of confrontation with the USSR. In the name of the crusade against the "communist threat" he tried to justify the new extensive and expensive U.S. armament plans and the strategic concepts of the first nuclear strike against the socialist community.

According to Reagan, the Soviet Union is an "empire of evil," but what does their homeland represent for the 20million unemployed in the United States? How do the colored citizens feel in it? What do the American citizens think of Reagan's foreign and domestic policy?

Reagan could easily find an answer to these and othe questions -- for instance, in the results of public opinion polls which are so popular in the United States. Lately, it has been found that the current President is the least liked of all postwar presidents. Or does this show the hand of Moscow, too?

Well, it is true that he was "compromised" in the eyes of the whole world by a series of constructive peace proposals to which he has so far not found an adequate reply. He is even rejecting the proposals which are favored by the American public -- for instance, the proposals to freeze nuclear weapon production, declare that the United States will not be the first to use them (as the USSR had already declared in the UN General Assembly) and so forth.

The White House attack bugle is merging with the accusation resounding from tens of thousands of victims of that American foreign policy which is being put together by Washington in its all-round support for the bloody fascist regimes in Guatemala, El Salvador and Haiti, for the Zionist Israeli aggressors, for South African racists and others. The critics of American practices also include the bishops whom Reagan was addressing, and who are in favor of limiting both armaments and the threat of a nuclear war. "Does he consider them, too, to be the devil's allies?" The French newspaper L'HUMANITE asks. Are the masses of Americans who are taking part in the peace marches or the governors appealing to the government to curb the arms race Moscow's agents?

The answer is clear, and truth cannot be disproved even by an accumulation of attacks and lies presented by Ronald Reagan.

U.S. MBFR DELEGATION ACCUSED OF TWO-FACED POLICY

AU141243 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Mar 83 pp 1,7

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "How To Untie the Gordian Knot; the West Is Persistently Declining To Cooperate in Vienna"]

[Text] At yesterday's 333d meeting of participants in the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe, heightened activity was discernible.

Aside from the main speaker, head of the Czechoslovak delegation Ambassador Emil Kublusek, the session was addressed by Ambassador Valeriy Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation, and David Clinard, deputy head of the American delegation (the newly appointed chief of the U.S. delegation, Abramowitz, has not yet arrived in Vienna).

In his speech, Emil Kublusek voiced the conviction that, with their proposals, the socialist countries have established favorable conditions for reactivating the Vienna talks and reaching specific and mutually acceptable agreements on reducing and limiting the uncalled-for high tension resulting from the confrontation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in central Europe. This could be done in a relatively short period of time, within 1 year. In this connection he said that the Western positions are one-sided and thus require a radical revision.

The set of the socialist countries' new proposals of 17 February is aimed at leading the Vienna talks out of the blind alley, especially by enabling a reduction of the NATO and Warsaw Pact troops to the same collective level of 900,000 men, regardless of the present numbers of both sides. Each side can itself determine the extent of reduction to the equal collective level without upsetting either side's security. This would eliminate the fruitless and hopeless debate over who has how many troops. What matters is, after all, the final result. This means that after the reduction neither side should have more than 900,000 men, of them no more than 700,000 ground troops and 200,000 members of the air force.

The value of the socialist countries' new proposals consists in the fact that they open up a realistic way to overcoming the impasse at the Vienna talks, which has been brought about by the discussion on the numbers issue, imposed by the West. This issue had been discussed for years and the result has been zero.

The Czechoslovak delegate also dealt with the question of monitoring the Soviet and American troops' withdrawal on the basis of mutual example. This procedure would consist of exchanging lists of the formations and units being withdrawn and of setting up a network of monitoring posts, participating in which would be representatives of the states from whose territory the troops are being withdrawn and of states on whose territory the monitoring posts are stationed. This would naturally require freezing the number of troops of all direct participants in the Vienna talks.

Emil Kublusek's statements were endorsed by Valeriy Mikhaylov, the Soviet delegation head, who underlined that the socialist countries' proposals really offer an opportunity to untie the Gordian knot and who called on the Western delegations to answer them constructively as soon as possible.

Regrettably, David Clinard at the morning session and John Karch, the Western delegations' representative at the afternoon press conference, were both pushing the socialist countries' proposals out of play and trying to raise the numbers issue again. They also cast doubt on the accompanying measures concerning the monitoring of the troops' withdrawal. The unwillingness to negotiate constructively is testified to also by John Karch's superficial maneuvers diverting attention to the "nice weather" that allegedly creates a pleasant atmosphere for the Vienna talks. Yet it is not the weather conditions that influence the talks in the Hofburg but the international political atmosphere, which, however, the United States keeps aggravating by Reagan's confrontationist policy.

It is becoming increasingly clear today that the negativist attitudes of the American delegation in Vienna, and not only in Vienna, are bringing its representatives into an unpleasant situation, as they are unable to give satisfactory and qualified answers to journalists' "inquisitive and meddlesome" questions. They are prevented from this by Washington's two-faced policy: In public, they make empty speeches about peace but when it comes to buttressing these speeches with concrete deeds, they sweep the problems off the conference table, using all kinds of pretexts and fabricated "arguments." Even the Western public has noticed this....

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ASSESSES FRG ELECTION RESULTS

AU142025 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Mar 83 p 7

[Jura] Bydzovsky article in the column "Word on the Events": "The Missiles Have Not Won Any Popularity"]

[Text] When U.S. President Ronald Reagan was congratulating Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on his party's election victory and stressing that it had freed the path for deploying the new American missiles on FRG territory and in Western Europe in general, he was in a way commenting on the entire election campaign of the Christian Democrats. They were, in fact, striving to present themselves to the voters as a party which allegedly does not want any missiles, either.

But if Reagan makes a statement, everybody on this team must obviously make a similar statement, particularly since the elections are over, and the elected deputies no longer need to make such an effort to brainwash the voters. And so we can read in an agency report that Alois Mertes, state minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Christian Democrats' (CDU) chief foreign-political expert, has declared that "the FRG elections have proved that the great majority of FRG citizens favor the deployment of the new NATO missiles."

During the last week before the elections it was possible to hear Alois Mertes, Bundestag deputy, emphasize his personal aversion to missile arms, and to arms in general, and particularly to hear him stress his positive attitude toward disarmament efforts, even though on this occasion, too, he underscored his agreement with Reagan's so-called "zero" option. But on no account did he try to claim that the majority, or even great majority, of the FRG population is in favor of the deployment of new American missiles. Because he did want to get into the new Bundestag, now he has landed there, and immediately he has at his fingertips a peculiar "majority." At the same time it is generally known that more than 60 percent of the FRG's population, both prior to and after the elections, was and is resolutely opposed to the deployment of new American nuclear missiles.

This is understood even by certain important American newspapers. For instance, the daily CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote this Wednesday that it would be unwise to interpret the results of the West German elections as a mandate for the United States to remain quite stubborn in negotiations with the Soviet Union. James Markham, commentator for the daily NEW YORK TIMES, stresses in his Bonn dispatch that even the government figures in the FRG, as well as many Western diplomats in the country, are of the opinion that the Reagan government simply must not regard the victory of rightwing parties in the FRG as a mandate for deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles on FRG territory. In concluding the dispatch, the commentator again stresses that the FRG elections can on no account be regarded as elections that decide on the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on the territories of West European states.

The assessments of Sunday's election results for the FRG's Bundestag essentially state very unequivocally that the election results must be assessed in close connection with the shocking impact of the current economic downslide in the country, together with the systematic pressure exerted by the entrepreneurial circles which have been most energetically threatening to stop investing if the Social Democrats won the elections and that an SPD election victory would mean an even quicker growth in unemployment.

To try to present the fear of unemployment as a positive attitude toward the new American nuclear missiles is a political juggling act which nobody can take seriously, not even the most rightwing West German circles.

Let us recall that deputies have now come to the Bundestag who are really firmly resolved to fight the entire missile foolhardiness. Despite the effort to misuse the election results, the majority of the West German public continues to be opposed to the deployment. It is not merely a question of the Greens, or of the majority of Social Democrats. Adversaries of missile armament are also sitting in the government parties. In the coming months the voice of the public will be resounding with increasing determination. The results of the Sunday elections cannot prevent this.

INDRA INTERVIEWED ON VISITS IN INDOCHINA

AU141952 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Mar 83 p 5

[Text] At the conclusion of the official friendly visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, granted an interview to CTK and RUDE PRAVO reporters.

He stated that the primary purpose of the visit was to exchange opinions on the current level of bilateral cooperation and on the possibilities of expanding and deepening it even further with the top party, state, parliamentary and government representatives of the three countries visited. We followed up the results of negotiations conducted in 1980 by the Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. The results of those negotiations laid new foundations for the development of mutual relations and raised these relations to a higher level. It is our duty, Alois Indra stressed, to continue developing these relations and to fill them with specific contents also, within the framework of the cooperation between the top representative and legislative corps of our countries.

We visited Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos shortly after the Vientiane conference of the top representatives of these countries. We consider the conference results to be very important, both for the cooperation and further consolidation of the fraternal ties between the three Indochinese countries and for peace in Southeast Asia. The Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states -- all three countries highly appreciate its significance and fully support it -- and the final declaration of the Vientiane conference are further proof that it is the socialist states, headed by the Soviet Union, that are the inspirational motive force in the fight for world peace and social progress, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation emphasized. Current international issues in general, and the situation in Europe and in Southeast Asia in particular, were the topics of all our talks. On these problems, too, our opinions coincide.

By visiting Vietnam and negotiating with the top party and state figures, we continued the close cooperation between the parliaments of our two countries during the past many years. We were received by Le Duan, secretary general of the Communist Party's Central Committee. This meeting was undoubtedly the high point of our visit to the SRV, and it enabled us to acquire a more precise overall picture of the further possibilities for mutual cooperation. Likewise, our reception by Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the Central Committee of Vietnam's Communist Party and chairman of the SRV State Council, and our most fruitful and successful negotiations with representatives of the SRV's National Assembly, headed by Nguyen Huu Tho, confirmed the full identity of our standpoints on the topics under discussion and are, for us, a source of valuable knowledge on ways to deepen this cooperation.

We came to Vietnam for the second time, after 10 years. We were able to see with our own eyes the progress achieved during the intervening period by the heroic Vietnamese people in the fight for the complete independence and freedom of their country, as well as their progress in building it. We visited Ho Chi Minh City and several other cities in the souther part of Vietnam and we saw how far the socialist transformations have progressed.

We assured our Vietnamese friends, the CSSR Federal Assembly chairman then stated, that -- as in the past -- they can fully count on Czechoslovak cooperation, assistance, and solidarity in resolving the r none-too-easy tasks.

Our negotiations in the People's Republic of Kampuchea were also very successful. Both during the reception given by Heng Samrin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the State Council, and during negotiations with the delegation of the National Assembly led by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, we encountered gratitude and great appreciation for the material and moral assistance and solidarity that are being granted by the CSSR to the Kampuchean people in their efforts to eliminate the consequences of the Pol Pot regime of terror, the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation head stated.

Our visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] began, as the visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea began, with an exchange of official top parliamentary delegations. The fraternal cooperation between our two states was thus expanded also to include this important sphere. In the spirit of comradely friendship and high appreciation for Czechoslovak-Lao relations, we met Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting for the secretary general of the LPDR Supreme People's Assembly, headed by Sisomphon Lovansay, LPRP Central Committee Politburo member and acting chairman of the LPDR National People's Assembly.

We are coming away with many impressions not only from official negotiations but from the many visits and meetings in all three countries. We visited several industrial plants and cultural facilities, we also saw such beautiful cities as the Vung Tau spa in southern Vietnam, or Ankor Wat in Kampuchea, admired for its unique history throughout the world. But we have also seen shocking proof of the abominations of the Pol Pot regime which cannot be forgotten.

I want to stress, Alois Indra concluded, that our visits to Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos have fulfilled the expectations placed in them. They confirmed the full identity of opinions on all issues under discussion. We encountered everywhere a truly comradely reception, and we convinced ourselves once again that, although the distance between our countries is measured in thousands of kilometers, we have loyal friends and reliable allies there. The visit to all three fraternal countries became a manifestation of the invincibility of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism.

PFLP'S HABASH DEPARTS AFTER TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

LD141618 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] A Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] delegation, led by its general secretary, George Habash, left Prague today. During its short visit to Czechoslovakia the delegation had talks with Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation was also received by Miloslav Vacik, deputy chairman of the Czech Socialist Republic National Front Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian Nations, with whom it discussed the further development of the activity of the Czechoslovak-Palestinian Friendship Society.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ENVOY -- Prague, 14 Mar -- New Japanese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Tadashi Otaka arrived here today. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1643 GMT 14 Mar 83]

HERRMANN SPEECH COMMEMORATES MARX ANNIVERSARY

[GDR/HERRMANN] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1202 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Address by Joachim Herrmann, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at a festive ceremony in commemoration of Karl Marx' 100th death anniversary at the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin -- live]

[text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades, esteemed guests: One hundred years ago, on 14 March 1983, Friedrich Engels told friends and militant companions throughout the world that Karl Marx, the greatest philosopher of the second part of our century [as heard], had died. Three days later, on 17 March, Engels concluded his speech at the grave of Karl Marx with the following words: His name will live through the centuries, as will his work. On the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, we can say that his name and his work are alive.

The doctrine of Karl Marx -- fought against for more than a century, slandered and declared dead by the reactionaries of all shades and schools -- is today more alive than ever. It has become reality in the birth and successful development of socialism; it lives in the powerful actions of the international workers movement; and it has obtained a foothold and has established strong bastions in the struggles for national and social liberation in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Marx lives, and his ideas have taken possession of the masses and become a material force. The birth certificate of scientific socialism -- the Communist Manifesto -- has been distributed throughout the world, with millions of copies printed and translations in 110 languages.

We in the GDR honor Karl Marx as the greatest son of the German people. With the birth and growth of the first German worker-peasant state, we have fulfilled the legacy of Karl Marx. His doctrine has been for us a reliable compass for the basic change in the history of the German people toward socialism. Productively applied to the concrete conditions in our country and continuously enriched by practical experience which is the touchstone of every theory, Marx' ideas were also able to demonstrate their vitality on German territory.

Today they find their expression in the decisions of the 10th SED Congress with which we continue to form the developed socialist society in the country of Karl Marx' birth, thus creating the basic preconditions for the gradual transition to communism. This is how it was put down in our party program which is based on the first program of the communists, the Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels. By advancing along this road, we will continue to do justice to Karl Marx and his legacy in the future.

Dear comrades, dear friends, with his epoch-making action -- the discovery of the materialist conception of history and the general rules of human society -- Karl Marx demonstrated that history was characterized by class struggles. He recognized in the working class -- the most oppressed class -- the existence of the revolutionary force that was called on to eliminate the exploitation of man by man and to be the creator of the new socialist society. The discovery of this new world-historical role of the proletariat was and is the most important aspect of Marx's doctrine.

Together with Friedrich Engels, his friend and his closest companion, Karl Marx turned socialism from Utopia into science in a gigantic work. By adopting all the achievements and experiences of history and by very thorough and critical work -- the best produced by man in the 19th century -- in the form of German philosophy, English political economy, and French socialism, they established dialectical and historic materialism, political economy of the working class, and scientific socialism as a uniform doctrine.

In doing this they gave the proletariat the instrument for its liberation from exploitation and oppression. Marx and Engels were acting jointly in accordance with their insight that the working class can fulfill its historical mission only if it has a force at its head which is able to bring the revolutionary theory to the masses and unite them with the spontaneous movement -- that is, the party.

With the establishment of the League of Communists in 1847, they implemented this unification and created the first revolutionary militant party of the workers class. As the leading inspirator and organizer of the first international, Karl Marx promoted the formation of revolutionary mass parties 2 decades later in the 1864-76 period.

The slogan he formulated with Friedrich Engels -- Proletariat of the world, unite -- was the program for his own action. Until his final breath, Marx carefully observed the actions of the German and the international workers movement, and analyzed and generalized the experiences of their victories as well as of their defeats for further class struggles. Karl Marx' entire life was characterized by his knowledge of the situation of the workers and his passionate siding with them in their revolt against the capitalist system of exploitation.

As described by his friends, Marx was a friendly and nice person, but was inexorably unyielding against anyone who obstructed the struggle of the workers class for its liberation. Very much hated by the oppressors and exploiters of the people and very much loved by the oppressed and exploited who loved him because he loved them -- these are the words of Wilhelm Liebknecht about Karl Marx.

Karl Marx lived as communist and revolutionary workers' leaders live and fight. In everything he did he personified revolutionary theory and practice in world and deed. When his daughters asked him what his main attribute was, the communist arl Marx replied: perserverance, striving, and determination. Determination and perseverance were the outstanding characterisitcs of the founder of the theory of the revolutionary workers movement. Neither deprivation nor setbacks, neither difficulties nor personal sacrifices could upset him or cause him to sway. Under all circumstances he constantly remained loyal to his convictions and fulfilled his tasks. His life's real profession, Friedrich Engels said, was working for the liberation of the modern proletariat which was first made aware by Marx of its own situation and of the conditions for its emancipation. The struggle was his element, and he struggled with passion, tenacity, and success as only few have.

When we look at everything that began to change because of Karl Marx and his work and that has already reached completion as he wanted it, the achievements of this great philosopher become obvious. Marx was a scientist and a revolutionary. He gave us the famous Feuerbach thesis, according to which it isn't just a matter of interpreting the world in different ways, but that it is important to change it. This is how he himself acted. This characterizes the greatness of his personality and the victory of his work.

It was Vladimir Ilich Lenin who defended the Marxist doctrine against all enemies and developed it to fit the class struggles in the period of imperialism and proletarian revolution. His words in 1913 -- 30 years after Karl Marx' death -- to the effect that, as the doctrine of the proletariat, Marxism would be even more triumphant in the coming historical epoch were confirmed several years later in a unique way. The ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin paved the way for that new period in world history which was initiated by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

Through the founding of the USSR, the first socialist state, the development of the socialist world system as a result of World War II, and the extremely hard class struggles to our present time, Marxism-Leninism has gained a constantly growing influence on the course of history.

The international workers movement and the whole of progressive mankind can observe the 100th anniversary of Karl Marx' death at a time when the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin are the strongest spiritual and revolutionary force in existence and are a guideline of action for millions.

Dear comrades and friends, the revolutionary German workers movement's approach to Karl Marx' work was to gain strength from the study of Marxist doctrine and to seek advice from Marx to resolve forthcoming tasks. We remember Rosa Luxemburg's words at the Communist Party of Germany [KPD] founding congress: We are with Marx again and under his banner. Led by Ernst Thaelmann, the KPD grew into a strong Marxist-Leninist party of the masses. It was the Thaelmann guards who courageously faced the most monstrous product of imperialism -- fascism -- and did not cease their existence and struggle for a day during the Hitler dictatorship.

The merger of the PPD and SPD into the SED in 1946 paved the way for the workers class to also live up to its historic mission in Karl Marx' home country. The opportunity offered by the victory of the Red Army and all forces of the anti-Hitler coalition over fascist barbarism was taken advantage of. Under the leadership of the SED, the workers class, firmly allied with the peasants and all working levels of the people, assumed power and handled it as Marx and Engles had predicted -- gradually taking all capital away from the bourgeoisie, centralizing all means of production in the hands of the state, that is in the hands of the proletariat organized as the ruling class, and multiplying the productive forces as quickly as possible. It was in a unified process that the antifascist democratic change took place, that the socialist worker-peasant state was founded as a form of dictatorship of the proletariat. The SED is the heir of and continues the struggle of the League of Communists, the revolutionary German social democracy, the KPD and the antifascist resistance. The best traditions of the international revolutionary workers movement are a binding legacy to it. Its historic achievement consists of the fact that the advantages and values of socialism are increasingly taking clear shape on German soil.

A firm principle of the SED's policy is the law on the evolution of human society discovered by Marx. As Engels said, this is the fact: Above all men must eat, drink, and have a home and clothes before they can pursue politics, science, religion, culture, and so forth. It was only under conditions of socialist production that this basic law of human existence could be implemented consciously and systematically in an entirely new way. Many generations have struggled for this.

In the Central Committee report to the Eighth SED Congress in June 1971, Erich Honecker said: We know but one goal which permeates all of our party's policy -- to do everything for the well-being and happiness of the people, and for the interests of the workers class and all working people. That is the meaning of socialism and that is what we work and struggle for. This, dear friends and comrades, is Marx's policy in its creative application to the present.

As a result of the unity of economic and social policies, socialism in the GDR has additionally gained substantial strength. Education, culture, and science, as well as progress in all social spheres, serve man and the development of his creativity even more perfectly. More than ever the interests of the individual are linked with the overall interests of society; they are interdependent on one another. Lasting motives have developed for socialism to act and socialist awareness has strengthened. As Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote, communism turned out to be a highly practical movement which pursues practical ends with practical means. Marx and Engels added that where speculation ends -- namely, in real life -- real and positive science begins, as does the representation of man's practical actions and the practical development process. We will always keep in mind that in economic development Karl Marx recognized the basis of all material and spiritual progress.

The rapid increase in labor productivity, the rise in the net efficiency of labor, the decrease of the amount of social work, and the simultaneous achievement of maximum results -- these tasks, Marx says, are identical with the development of productive power. He proved this implication in the law of the economy of time. His fundamental economic findings, notably his reproduction theory, form the basis of the economic strategy with which we have embarked on the way to intensively increased reproduction of the national economy in the eighties. This strategy consistently focuses on the crucial problems of socialist -- above all meaning effective -- economic management. It is our program which allows us to guarantee dynamic economic growth also in the future and thereby to live up to the meaning of socialism on constantly higher levels. What remains decisive -- and here we also follow Marx -- is combining the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution.

As Karl Marx emphasized in 1871, socialism turns science from an instrument of class rule into a force of the people. He also pointed to the strict purposefulness of this development. He stressed that science can play its true role only in the republic of labor. When it is free from the chains of capital, the progress of science and technology in socialism becomes effective for man. The scientific-technological revolution is no longer restricted by the pursuit of profit, and its results become social progress in the hands of the new masters of production -- the workers class and its allies.

All aspects of Marxist doctrine are a constant challenge for us to give scientific and thus revolutionary answers to new questions. The SED is always guided by Marx's realization that socialism is a living organism which is receptive and open to everything new which serves man and is useful for social progress. It is in this creative spirit that we are putting the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress into practice.

We know that in implementing the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, we are supported by active and reliable fellow combatants -- the parties and mass organizations working in firm political-moral unity in the GDR National Front. Irrespective of their social origin, ideology or religion, they express the will of all social forces of the people in their work for socialism. It is of great importance for us to cope with the future tasks, which will not become any smaller, in full harmony of basic views, so that they can be resolved through the contributions of all.

As everybody knows, in Karl Marx Year 1983 there is a large-scale movement of the whole people in our country which is aimed at honoring the founder of scientific socialism by strengthening the GDR in all respects, to guarantee its defense capability at all times, to contribute actively toward safeguarding peace and averting the danger of nuclear war, through the further organization of the developed socialist society. This is how we implement the policy for the weal of the people adopted at the 10th SED Congress.

From our festive function here the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front convey to the worker class, the LPG peasants, the members of the intelligentsia and all working people the most cordial greetings and thank them for the outstanding work performance with which they are acting today quite in the spirit of Karl Marx. [applause]

Esteemed participants, dear comrades, dear friends, it was with brilliant logic that Karl Marx in his main work, in the capital, unveiled the character of the capitalist production system, the mechanism of exploitation and the oppression of the worker class. His analysis of capitalism, it is generally known, has lost nothing of its topicality. Marx drew from the core of his economic doctrine -- the effect of the value-added law -- the conclusion that capitalism can never use the productive forces in the interest of social security and prosperity of all working people, try as capitalism's defenders might to wriggle like eels. This finding more than ever becomes true now when capitalism in its state-monopoly phase is most severely shaken by the inevitabilities inherent in itself.

Never before has the contradiction between capital and labor, between the producer and those making the profits, been as brutally exposed as it has in the present era. Producing profit over and over again -- this is the propelling force of capital. In so doing it exploits the scientific-technical revolution to develop the productive forces in leaps, to increase productivity. Capital rigorously saddles the masses with the resultant social burdens, not to mention that it is unable to turn greater productivity into social progress. The consequences are the army of millions of unemployed people, the short-time workers, the hungry, and homeless, all those who have been pushed to the fringe of society or even into ruin. They represent a flaming accusation against the capitalist system; they are bitter confirmation of the irreconcilable contradictions of capitalism exposed by Karl Marx, just as they are proof of the correctness of the analyses and conclusions of Marx, Engels, and Lenin that capitalism is overripe for being replaced by socialism.

Whatever the periods of time and whatever the manifold forms may be, ultimately it will solely be the revolutionary transition to socialism which will make the world of liberty, equality, and fraternity emerge.

Comrades, dear friends, today the question of war or peace has become the question determining man's destiny. We are in the middle of this struggle, and the GDR, being a solid component of the socialist community, a reliable ally of the worldwide peace movement, side by side with the Soviet Union contributes its part to this end. We are doing this as a socialist state of the workers and peasants in which the social roots of war have been eradicated, in which nobody profits from war and all need peace so that socialism may continue to flourish for the benefit of man.

When the Soviet power entered the stage of world history its first word was meant for peace. Marx' courageous foresight became reality, namely, that a new society will emerge whose international principle will be peace because the same principle prevails in every nation -- work.

In keeping with this theoretical realization Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels called on the worker class to work for such a future world of peace. And they supplied the answer to the question of how the worker class should behave in the face of rapacious wars of its oppressors. Heading the first international, Marx demanded that the worker class no longer step onto the theater of history as a servile following, but to do so as an independent power which is aware of its own responsibility and which is capable of commanding peace wherever those claiming to be its masters cry war.

The struggle for peace became the unalterable component of the worker class' historical mission; as Marx put it, the struggle is included in the general campaign for the emancipation of the worker class. Neither at the time of Marx nor at present have the communists derived a monopoly position from this fact, rather they have always drawn the conclusion that the greater the alliance of those who express the will for peace by their word or deed, by their protest, and by their actions the safer peace will be. Not only rejecting war and not only wanting peace, but also recognizing the causes of intensified danger of war and at the same time comprehending that it is possible for the first time in history to prevent war -- this is what concerns millions of people in East and West and in North and South today. It is true: Wars are made by man. And it is just as true: Wars can be prevented by man.

Really existing socialism offers to mankind the policy of peaceful coexistence, of the peaceful competition between states of different social systems, as an alternative to the fatal nuclear inferno.

It offers a policy which, to quote Marx, makes valid the simple laws of morals and justice that are supposed to cover the relations between private individuals, as do the supreme laws governing the intercourse of nations.

So far it has always been the proletariat, all those oppressed by capitalism. Ever since they have been in existence, it was the socialist states which had to bleed most in wars. The situation has fundamentally changed. Today not a single corner of the globe would be spared in the event of nuclear war. It is for this very reason that the peace movement has become so broad that forces active in it come from the most diversified backgrounds of political creed, ideology, and origin. In the struggle against the danger of war the Marxists are allied with the most diversified forces. In their hopes for peace, in the search for a constructive solution, they may rely on the strength and the international influence of the Soviet Union and of all the countries of our socialist community.

What the world needs and what people everywhere expect are concrete steps toward arms limitation and disarmament, steps away from confrontation and toward detente. The proposals submitted by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov and advanced in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states serve this end. The offers concerning the limitation and reduction of the strategic weapons, as well as of the medium-range and nuclear weapons in Europe, the proposal about the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO, show a realistic way leading away from the abyss of nuclear war.

The intensification of the international situation pursued by the most aggressive circles of NATO, especially in the United States, makes it particularly urgent to mitigate the causes of tensions and conflicts at the very dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in the center of Europe. The plan to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles and cruise missiles in the FRG and in other West European countries at the moment constitutes the most serious threat to peace on our continent. The concomitant intention to destroy the military balance and to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries does not stand a chance; yet it would ring in a new round of the arms race with all resultant dangers and burdens on the peoples.

For the sake of preserving peace the GDR is prepared to make any contribution up to a genuine zero solution -- Europe without nuclear weapons of any kind. This is why the GDR approved Sweden's plan of creating a zone on both sides of the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO nations which would be free from nuclear theater weapons, and of making its entire territory available for this purpose, under observance of equality and equal security.

Implementation of the Swedish proposal would be an initial step for the reduction of confrontation, a step for the building of confidence in the center of our continent. For this reason Sweden's proposal and the GDR's reaction have been given such comprehensive and world-wide attention. The proposal is still on the table. Those who want their words about peace to be credible must not disregard any given chances of concrete steps for ensuring peace and advancing arms limitations and disarmament. Such steps decisively influence the political climate of relations between states with different social systems. Erich Honecker said, Europe does not have a chance as a nuclear arms arsenal or a hotbed of conflagration in a third world war but only as a region of stable security and lasting peace. No state, notably on our continent, can dodge the vital question of confrontation or peaceful coexistence.

In our foreign and security policy we keep to existing facts. The GDR will continue to meet its responsibility for peace in Europe. It will make its active contribution to reactivating the detente process, continuing the East-West dialogue and strengthening and extending the European treaty system in accordance with international law, the respect of sovereignty and independence as well as non-interference in internal affairs. Above all we stand by our pledge that we will do everything in our power to prevent another war starting from German soil. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, as a young man Karl Marx had described the motif of his life as being work for the world. He did not live to see the basic change of the world as a result of the implementation of his life-work. Then, as today, ever new forces in many countries turn to Karl Marx's doctrine in which they look for and find answers to the questions underlying their pursuit of an existence where man can be of highest being for man. This is the goal communist and workers parties, socialists, social democrats and national revolutionary movements in all parts of the world fight for.

It was Karl Marx who, on the eve of the 1848 revolution predicted that the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie was the signal of liberation for all suppressed nations. We can rightly say on Karl Marx's 100th death anniversary that the world to which Karl Marx dedicated his life, the world of liberated labor, the world of freedom, democracy, and social progress -- this world will be struggled for on all continents of our globe. By taking the commemoration of Karl Marx as an occasion to strengthen the first worker-peasant state on German soil in all areas, the working people in our country contribute to that better world which Karl Marx aspired for all of his life. Here in the GDR, our socialist fatherland, Karl Marx's work is in good hands. Here it is continued from one generation to the next into our people's communist future. [prolonged applause]

Dear comrades and friends, long live Karl Marx's immortal work! Long live Marxism-Leninism! [prolonged applause]

GDR-CUBA 'JOINT PRESS RELEASE' ON CASTRO VISIT

LD141250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0311 GMT 14 Mar 83

["GDR-Cuba Joint Press Release" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 14 Mar (ADN) -- A joint press release has been published on Fidel Castro's working visit to the GDR. The text is as follows:

At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, visited the GDR from 12 to 13 March on a working visit. The talks, which Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro Ruz held, took place in the traditional atmosphere of friendship and fraternity, mutual trust and agreement on all topics discussed.

Present at the talks on the GDR were Hermann Axen and Joachim Herrmann, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister; and Guenter Sieber, chief of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

On the Cuban side were members of the Politburo of the PCC Central Committee Juan Almeida Bosque, deputy chairman of the State Council; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers; Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee; and Jesus Montane Oropesa, candidate member of the Politburo, member of the Secretariat and chief of the International Relations Department of the PCC Central Committee.

Both statesmen said that the most important tasks at the present are to save mankind from a nuclear inferno and secure lasting peace. As a result of their course of confrontation and stepped-up arms race, the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, have increasingly exacerbated the international situation.

Through their dangerous and hopeless striving for military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, by fanning tensions in various regions of the world, and by their constant interference in the internal affairs of other states they are giving rise to serious threats to world peace. These circles are trying to replace mutual cooperation between states with a policy of threats and blackmail, boycott and economic sanctions.

Erich Honecker praised the close, friendly relations between the two parties, states, and peoples which had developed dynamically to a qualitatively new level since the conclusion of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation in 1980. He highly valued the results achieved in developing socialism in Cuba and wished the fraternal Cuban people fresh successes in implementing the decisions of the Second Congress of the PCC. The GDR was prepared to consolidate further its economic and scientific-technological cooperation with Cuba on a bilateral and multilateral basis within the framework of the CEMA

During the talks Erich Honecker acquainted his guest with the performance and initiatives with which the GDR workers are putting into practice the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress during Karl Marx Year and are thus strengthening their socialist fatherland. He described the international scientific conference, which will take place in Berlin in April 1983 under the title "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Fight for Peace and Social Progress," as a significant event.

Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro Ruz emphasized the significance of the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact states on the ending of the arms race and for political measures to limit and reduce arms, as expressed in the Prague declaration of their Political Consultative Committee. It was especially important to counter NATO's planned stationing this year of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, which would inevitably lead to a reduction of trust, to the escalation of tensions, and to the deterioration of the situation on the European Continent. The GDR, Erich Honecker explained, was in favor of a nuclear-arms-free Europe. That is why it was supporting the proposal by the Swedish Government for the creation of a nuclear-arms-free zone in central Europe and was willing to make its whole territory available for this, with due regard for the principle of equality and equal security.

Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro Ruz emphasized the necessity of still closer links between all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces in the world. In this the Nonaligned Movement had an important role to play. This was also demonstrated by the Seventh Summit Conference in New Delhi which had just ended. Erich Honecker emphasized that Cuba had made a lasting contribution within the Nonaligned Movement with its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid and for peace, disarmament, and detente, as well as for a just and balanced new international economic order.

During the talks Fidel Castro gave to Erich Honecker a copy of his recently published book "The Economic and Social Crisis in the World," which contains an analysis of neocolonialist forms of exploitation of the developing countries. Together with his thanks, Erich Honecker expressed his great regard and interest in this important publication.

Erich Honecker decisively condemned the United State's continuing policy of boycott and aggression against the first socialist state in America and demanded an immediate end to this. The policy of continuous threats and provocations against Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada has to cease. The inalienable right of nations to self-determination, laid down in the UN Charter, also applies to Latin America. The GDR, as does Cuba, supports a political solution to the conflicts in Central America, the Caribbean, and South America on the basis of mutual respect for independence and territorial integrity.

Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro Ruz paid tribute in this respect to the proposals submitted by Nicaragua, the Farabundo Marti (FMLN) National Liberation Front of El Salvador, and by the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), by Mexico, France, Venezuela, and other Latin American states. Central America and the Caribbean should be turned into a zone of peace and stability as the participants of the extraordinary meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau demanded in Managua in February 1983.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba are convinced that in order to prevent conflicts it is vital to remove all remnants of colonialism once and for all. This had been demonstrated afresh by the armed conflict in the South Atlantic in the spring 1982.

Cuba underlined its full support for the just demands of the Argentine nation with regard to its sovereignty over the Malvinas, which are occupied by Great Britain with backing from the United States. The GDR and Cuba express their solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean who are fighting against fascism and reaction, for the reestablishment of democratic rights and liberties.

A just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict is only possible if the inalienable, legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are respected. The GDR and Cuban Republic support the just striving of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, its sole and legitimate representative, for self-determination and the creation of an independent state of their own. This is the key problem to a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East conflict. The GDR and Cuba have always supported the just struggle of the PLO. This solidarity is continuing to prove itself now in view of the continuing aggression by Israel, the gendarme of U.S. imperialism in this region.

Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro Ruz strongly condemned the imperialist policy of interference in southern Africa. They express their opposition to attempts by the present U.S. Administration and the Pretoria regime to link the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and the presence of internationalist Cuban troops in Angola. What is necessary is to grant Namibia its independence without delay and thus strictly observe Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

The South African racist regime is not only opposed to Namibia's independence but is threatening and attacking the frontline states and other countries and is occupying part of southern Angola. These criminal actions would not have been possible without the protection, aid, and encouragement of U.S. imperialism.

Fidel Castro Ruz expressed his deep satisfaction with the cordial and fraternal relations between the two peoples, parties, and states. He outlined the decisions of the second PCC Congress and the decisions of the sixth plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee and reported on the activities and success of Cuban workers in socialist competition. Fidel Castro Ruz praised the GDR's achievements in developing the advanced socialist society and stressed its great importance on the international scene.

Under the tested leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, the Cuban people are making every effort to further consolidate socialism in Cuba both politically and economically and thus increase its influence for peace and cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean. In view of the continuing provocative threats by the U.S. Administration, which have been expressed in various forms by its respective secretaries of state, Haig and Shultz, with such precise wording that they left no room for doubt, Cuba has had to strengthen its defense forces, said Fidel Castro Ruz. Cuba would continue in the future to consistently counter any aggressive step by imperialism against its sovereignty. Cuba is following the machinations of U.S. imperialism in Central America with deep concern.

During the past 3 years, said Fidel Castro Ruz, this region, too, had become a source of threat to world peace and a target for possible military aggression. Those imperialist circles which had increased the global threat of war were making attempts to turn Central America and the Caribbean into an arena for confrontation between socialism and imperialism. This includes the United States support for the genocide in El Salvador and the plans to develop Honduras into a bridgehead for U.S. intervention against the Nicaraguan revolution. Fidel Castro Ruz stressed that the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean want peace and negotiated solutions which enable them to achieve full independence under democratic conditions.

Fidel Castro Ruz aquainted Erich Honecker with his assessment of the successful course of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement and the active contribution made by Cuba in its preparation and carrying out. For the nonaligned states, Fidel Castro said in his speech there, the fight against war means not only resistance against a new world conflagration, but simultaneously the defense of their own immediate political interests.

In conclusion both statesmen emphasized the significance of the fraternal relations between the two parties, which were founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and stressed that these close ties were of decisive weight for overall relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba.

Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro Ruz noted with deep satisfaction that the meetings on the highest level had been extraordinarily useful for the deepening of bilateral relations and for mutual understanding.

DIE WELT REPORTS HONECKER TO VISIT IN OCTOBER

DW151037 Bonn DIE WELT in German 15 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Bonn -- "GDR" State Council Chairman Honecker intends to visit the FRG in October. His delegation will reportedly be made up of SED Politburo member Mittag and Foreign Minister Fischer. It was learned from Bonn government quarters that Chancellor Kohl will concern himself with concrete schedule plans for Honecker's visit after his government statement which is planned for late April.

FRG 'INCREASING SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES'

LD121647 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Mar (ADN) -- The Berlin Higher Military Court today sentenced FRG citizen Wolfgang Bernier to 9 years' imprisonment for espionage activities over many years, for a secret service of the FRG. The agent was recruited for military espionage and was given special instructions. Deliberately misusing the GDR's generous travel and visiting regulations, he systematically undertook espionage trips to the GDR. While doing so he acquired, according to his instructions, political and military information to the disadvantage of the GDR's interests. In particular he reconnoitered national defense sites and installations. The Judicial Main Administration reaffirmed that the FRG secret services are increasing their subversive activities and peace-endangering machinations in the interests of aggressive NATO planning.

BRIEFS

USSR TRADE PACT -- The GDR and the Soviet Union signed a contract today in Leipzig on the delivery of ships and related equipment worth R1.2 billion. The shipbuilding combine in Rostock is to export over 100 ships to the USSR by 1985 and receive from the Soviet Union telecommunication, engineering, and electronic plants for the completion of the vessels. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 14 Mar 83 LD]

DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN GDANSK 13, 14 MARCH

LD141748 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Antisocialist forces are doing everything possible to prevent further normalization of the situation in the country, especially now when preparations for the visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II are in progress, a visit which is clearly unwanted by the political opposition at home and abroad.

An attempt to organize an illegal demonstration took place yesterday at the shipyard workers monument in Gdansk. Twice, at 1300 and 1500, groups of young people, often very young people, raised shouts directed against the state, and attempted to organize an illegal demonstration. When those assembled numbered several hundred, the security organs demanded their dispersal. The majority obeyed the demand and left the square. Those who behaved aggressively were apprehended by officers of the civic militia.

Today, just after noon, small groups of young people again tried to disturb the peace at the dockers' monument. These attempts were made by considerably fewer young people than yesterday. The demonstrators left the square after being urged to do so by the security organs. The security forces did not intervene.

We would like to issue a reminder that the authorities will not tolerate behavior incompatible with the laws now in force.

AFP on 14 March Demonstrations

NC141720 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 14 Mar 83

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Text] Poland, March 14 (AFP) -- [Passage indistinct] at a distance but no trouble was reported. The demonstrators, shouting "Solidarity, Solidarity", gathered in early afternoon at the monument to victims of the bloody riots of 1970 outside the Lenin shipyards, approaching the foot of the monument in groups of 300 to 400. The gathering had been called for in leaflets distributed by Solidarity's underground leadership. About an hour later, when most of the shipyard workers were due to leave work, a militia car equipped with a loudspeaker called for the crowd to disperse.

Joined by hundreds of bystanders, the demonstrators marched to the Gdansk train station, keeping to the sidewalks in what appeared to be a deliberate move to avoid upsetting traffic. Some of the marchers hurled stones at the ZOMOS [Citizens Militia Motorized Reserve] and called them "gestapo", but the security forces did not react, witnesses said. The march lasted only 15 minutes, after which numerous militiamen continued circling the area, making foot patrols and stopping youths for identity checks.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa reversed his plan to attend the demonstration. He told reporters early today that he feared a "provocation".

Gatherings of the sort held the 13th of each month to mark the martial law declaration on December 13, 1981, were held yesterday in Gdansk, Warsaw, Wroclaw and Kalisz, which lies southwest of Warsaw, PAP news agency reported. It said people "tried to organize illegal gatherings" and encouraged people leaving Sunday mass to join in. But in each case, PAP said, most of the people dispersed on order by Polish security forces and those who did not were arrested. The agency gave no idea how many were picked up by police, however.

DAILY JUSTIFIES INFLATION CONTROL MEASURES

AU101735 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Mar 83 p 1

[Krzysztof Krauss article: "Barriers Against License"]

[Text] The problem of prices has once again found itself at the focus of social attention. Regrettably, it will not be possible to avoid the price rises which have been announced earlier. They will not be drastic, but they must still occur, because economic laws cannot be broken or ignored....

Let us observe that the price changes during the first half of last year did not solve all problems concerning equilibrium because they could not. Prices must be an elastic instrument because management of the economy demands elasticity. Right now these objective conditions are being supplemented by certain subjective factors. As a result of the continuing drop in the produced national income last year (the produced national income was several percent less than in 1981 and several dozen percent less than in the second half of the seventies), the state budget is not in a state of balance. Because wages and other forms of income have grown more quickly recently than production and work efficiency, the market situation has once again become sharply unbalanced. In such a situation some price rises are essential in order to guarantee state funds for such things as education, health protection, the implementation of the social program (which includes eliminating the old portfolio of pensions), and so on.

Reducing the flow of money onto the market at the same time should help to gradually reduce and then eliminate rationing. If there is more money on the market than goods, rationing becomes the only way, and quite an unpopular way, of opposing distortions in supply, speculation, and so on.

This is one side of the coin. But there is another: the independent and illegal raising of prices, which is not an isolated phenomenon. Let us be clear: We cannot allow prices this year, and in the next few years, to exceed certain limits which have been established by current necessity. Inflation is never "just," and the higher living costs are and the greater the phenomenon of rising prices is, the less chances there are of easing the effects of inflation on the poorest families.

Steps were taken last year to sharpen the state's supervision over the correctness of prices (as we know, most prices are currently fixed by enterprises independently.) The range of the so-called contracted prices, which are freely negotiated between the producer and the consumer, was decreased. In many cases contracted prices were replaced by so-called controlled prices which are calculated on the basis of real production costs and contain a profit margin defined by the state.

Control over the correctness of fixing prices will continue to be sharp and relentless; however, administrative intervention concerning prices is limited. The basic way to really control inflation is to increase production and lower its costs. Prices must, or in any case should, guarantee an equilibrium; if this equilibrium cannot be achieved by increasing the production of goods, then prices fixed at an appropriately high level become the only way to control the market. Prices must ensure that the producer gets back his increased outlay and is left with an excess of income over expenditure, so that the enterprise may develop normally and the work forces may be paid. If production costs are high, then prices must also be high.

That is why it is so important to have a growth in production, greater work efficiency at every post, a severe savings program for raw and other materials, a rational use of working time, and a reduction in production costs. All these measures may form an effective barrier against marked price increases.

The draft of the 3-year plan which was examined during the latest Council of Ministers' session, together with the government anti-inflation program and the economic reform modifications introduced at the beginning of this year, give priority to ways of overcoming the excessive and often sharply-felt raising of prices. This involves encouraging the production of market goods and cutting down on production costs. But the activities of the "center" must also be accompanied by a consistent activity, coordinated with these aims, by enterprises, which are after all independent and self-managing.

But cases where a feeling of responsibility is replaced by concern for the enterprise's own interests and a ruthless desire for gain are unfortunately still numerous. We are faced with a situation where some factories exercise a kind of voluntarism when making decisions. Combatting these phenomena is the duty of party cells and organizations.

"The party," Comrade W. Jaruzelski said during the Warsaw accountability and programmatic conference, "is only as strong, only as effective, as a leadership force, as the capability of every one of its members and especially every one of its activists to act as if leading the entire party and the entire state depended on him alone."

This also applies to economic policy in all centers of administration and production. It also applies to establishing costs and prices in enterprises. Today this is no longer only an economic issue; it is one of the most important political issues.

Rationing Eases, Prices Increase

LD142135 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 14 March -- The prices for diesel oil and high- and low-grade petrol will go up in Poland as of March 15, and those for cigarettes and coffee as of March 21, according to a communique issued by this country's ministers for prices and the home trade and services here today. At the same time, the rationing of cigarettes and coffee will be lifted as of March 21, the document said. Here is the text of the communique:

In the course of last year's discussion on the plan and budget law for 1983, the government informed society on the projected, indispensable rises in some prices in 1983, and made a reservation that prices for basic commodities and services would be maintained at a stable level. As indicated by talks held in a whole range of work establishments, opinion soundings and analyses of opinions, press publications, and various other forms of studies, the proposal to raise the price for cigarettes, coffee, and petrol evokes least objections from society.

What speaks in favour of taking a decision on raising these prices is the need to reduce the budget deficit, that is attaining means for vital social [word indistinct] the impossibility to boost the import of crude oil, tobacco, and coffee, and the need to gradually restore balance in the consumer market and depart from rationing of goods.

In this connection, the following retail price rises are being introduced:

1. As of March 15:

-- of high-grade petrol -- by 8 zlotys per litre,
-- of low-grade petrol -- by 4 zlotys per litre,
-- of diesel oil -- by 7 zlotys per litre.

2. As of March 21:

a) of coffee -- by 180 zlotys per 10 decagramme pack,

b) of "popular" cigarettes (the cheapest sort) by 7 zlotys,
-- of medium-quality cigarettes by 8-15 zlotys per pack,
-- of high-quality cigarettes, especially imported ones, by 15-20 zlotys per pack.

At the same time, rationing of cigarettes and coffee will be lifted as of March 21. The rules of petrol rationing remain unchanged.

Also analysed have been proposals to raise prices for fuel and electricity, as well as rents in state-owned tenement-houses. The change of the above prices and rents is economically justified because of high state subsidies involved. The above, however, are first-necessity articles and services, essentially [word indistinct] the costs of living. Therefore, taking into account public opinion expressed on the subject and noting the results of research carried out by a number of higher schools of economics, it has been found necessary to carry out more detailed consultation on the matter in the second half of this year, in line with the Council of Ministers' resolution of 4 March, 1983, defining the scope, principles and procedure of consultation with trade unions on matters of relevant importance for the society's living conditions.

The pricing policy will take account of the need to protect the living standard of people who live in the most difficult material conditions. Accordingly, in 1983 official prices will not be raised on commodities of basic importance for family budgets, notably foodstuffs.

In order to limit in future the upward price movement, an anti-inflation programme has been prepared and sent to the Sejm today together with complete material concerning the national socioeconomic plan for 1983-1985. The programme envisages that growth of production and supplies of marketables, more efficient economic management and well-disciplined financial management of enterprises will form the basic tools responsible for restoring market equilibrium. The anti-inflation programme, as well as the programme of economies, will be present to society to win approval and support for the measures.

The decisions taken on prices, says a PAP commentator, are not a surprise. This stems from a number of reasons. First, the central annual plan envisaged a 15 percent increase of prices this year. Second, it is the effect of the present much more difficult conditions to achieve market equilibrium because of higher than anticipated increases of the population's incomes recorded last year. Third, it follows from the adopted principles on solving the problem of prices granted simultaneous protection of the living standard of people in the most difficult material conditions. [sentence as received] This is illustrated by the selection of articles on which prices have been raised. They are not first-necessity goods. This substantiation, of course, does not change the fact that ways to overcome the market impasse must be searched for not in the sphere of prices alone.

Hence, the anti-inflation programme sent to the Sejm lays the main emphasis on regulating the growth of incomes in conjunction with bigger output, higher productivity and greater effectiveness. In the final analysis, from the point of view of market equilibrium this should bring a better-balanced shaping of incomes of enterprises and their employees as well.

The point is to ensure that the enterprises' growth of incomes is in a lesser degree the result of pricing operations than the lowering of the cost of production, better quality and bigger production which, put in a nutshell, means more efficient management and better work.

Preholiday Rationing Procedure

LD112333 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services announces that in order to facilitate shopping in the preholiday period, the earlier sale of rationed goods for April ration books, including meat but excluding meat products, will begin as of 21 March. Because of the varying productive capacities in the meat industry in various parts of the country, decisions regarding the earlier sale of meat products are left to voivodas. At the same time, to improve the supply the norm of 375 grams of fat for April coupons will be partly or wholly exchangeable for butter. Also, the norms of sugar for the population are increased on a once-only basis by 0.5 kg.

April ration books will be valid until the end of April. At the same time it is announced that in order to facilitate holiday shopping, Saturday 26 March and Sunday 27 March will be trading days.

GUS ISSUES FEBRUARY PRODUCTION STATISTICS

LD142357 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 14 March -- Trends in material production which emerged in the second half of last year prevailed throughout February last, said the communique of the Central Statistical Office (GUS) published today.

Output in industry and the building sector was higher compared with February 1982, and the volume of overland transport and reloading services in Polish ports has also increased.

Compared with January last, production in February was smaller, largely because of shorter working time in that month.

The high foreign trade turnover continued in February.

In agriculture, the downward trend in livestock population continued to taper off.

The marketed production of the socialized industry calculated in constant prices was by 9 per cent higher last February compared with the same month last year. In relation to last January, the marketed production was by almost 7 per cent lower, but stayed on nearly the same level in terms of comparable working time.

Output of the mining industry last February was by 2 per cent higher compared with February last year, with coal production remaining stable and higher output of lignite and sulphur, among other minerals.

Production of manufacturing industries last February went up by 10 per cent compared with February, 1982. Production grew in almost all the industries.

In agriculture, following the decline in free-market prices on grain and potatoes, pig breeding has recently become more profitable. Prices of piglets went up sharply and the selling out of sows stopped.

The high rate (?for) housing projects started has been maintained since the beginning of the year. In January and February this year construction of 417 housing buildings was started, as against only 111 buildings in the comparable period last year.

Exports, calculated in current prices, were by 31.3 per cent higher, and imports by 47.2 per cent higher, compared with February 1982. Exports to socialist countries were by 42.2 per cent higher than in February last year and imports from these countries went up by 55.7 per cent.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ACCOUNTABILITY CAMPAIGN

LD141828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] The Government Presidium is discussing the conclusions for the government and the state administration resulting from the recently completed accountability and programmatic campaign of the PZPR. That campaign was a significant event in the life of the country. Party members presented many valuable assessments, opinions, and proposals on overcoming the crisis, improving social justice, and further development.

The Government Presidium recommended that the motions and proposals resulting from the party discussion should be taken into account when scheduling government work for the first 6 months of this year. This is primarily a matter of including in the schedule new tasks postulated by the party, as well as improving modes of action in line with the proposals of the conferences. The Government Presidium also assessed the activity of state organs combatting profiteering, common crime, and other antisocial manifestations. The session continues.

SEJM FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION MEETS 8 MARCH

AU141350 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Mar 83 pp 1, 7

[PAP report: "Poland Supports the Strengthening of Dialogue"]

[Text] On 8 March a meeting of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission took place under the chairmanship of Deputy Ryszard Wojna (PZPR, Warsaw constituency).

The meeting was a practical exchange of views by deputies and by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also present during the talks on the current implementation of Polish foreign policy tasks in the light of the Sejm's 31 January debate on international affairs.

In a report on the current international situation, which was presented to the members of the commission, Jozef Wiejacz, vice minister of foreign affairs, said that this situation is still marked by tension. This is evidenced by the lack of progress in the Geneva talks, in the Reagan administration's continuation of the policy of sanctions toward the socialist countries, and by the fact that there has been no success recently in solving any important conflict in the world.

J. Wiejacz drew attention to the significance of the recent elections in the FRG for the international situation, especially on our continent. The victory of the Christian Democrats in the Bundestag means a shift to the right in FRG politics, which as far as relations with Poland are concerned can result in a growth in revisionist trends. Our country, J. Wiejacz stressed, will consistently oppose all revisionist attempts at violating the status quo in Europe, but at the same time it will support the continuation of the process of detente.

Speaking about our country's relations with Western states, J. Wiejacz said that we are still faced with attempts to maintain tension in Poland and around it. An example of this is the fact that the so-called Polish question has been included in the agenda of the talks by the Human Rights Commission in Geneva, not to mention the attempts to meddle in our country's domestic affairs in the ILO forum. J. Wiejacz criticized current relations between Poland and the United States. For the American side is continuing the line of sanctions, attempts to isolate our country, and propaganda pressure.

J. Wiejacz stressed that Polish diplomacy has recently concentrated on tightening relations and cooperation with the socialist countries. Examples of this are the visits made by the minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic to the Soviet Union and Hungary. At the same time we are striving to give new life to our relations with the developing countries.

In the discussion deputies highly praised our international activity and that of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, especially in the way we have opposed negative trends in world politics and the setting up of a quarantine, so to speak, against Poland. We have also strengthened the lines of dialogue, detente, and peace. The need was pointed out to overcome more effectively any attempt to isolate Poland. As Deputy Jerzy Lutomski (PZPR, Poznan constituency) stressed, we are for the development of economic, scientific, and cultural contacts with all countries, including the United States. Referring to their meetings in the provinces, many deputies such as Edmund Meclewski (non-party, Wlabrzych constituency) and Stanislaw Skladowski (PZPR, Piotrkow Trybunalski constituency), expressed concern at the reviving revisionist feelings in the FRG, which have been expressed in the well-known speech by Friedrich Zimmermann, FRG foreign minister. It was pointed out that our policy toward the FRG cannot depend on a given state of affairs, but should always respect the Polish raison d'etat. Deputy Edmund Wojnowski (PZPR, Olsztyn constituency), demanded an improvement to and better coordination of research work on Germany being carried out by various institutions in our country.

Deputies devoted a lot of attention to the preparations for Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland. It was said that the success of this visit will be important both for the domestic situation in our country and for Poland's position in the world.

RZECZPOSPOLITA VIEWS INTERIOR MINISTER'S DUTIES

AU141403 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Mar 83 p 6

[Report signed by Colonel Dr Karol Slawik, director of the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Organizational-Legal Office: "What the Minister of Internal Affairs Is Responsible For"]

[Excerpts] The subject matter for which the minister of internal affairs is responsible covers over 30 laws, almost 100 decrees issued by the Council of Ministers and the minister of internal affairs, several dozen government resolutions and over 900 acts of lesser importance. Legal regulations which supplement the abovementioned edicts are of fundamental importance. These regulations are issued as legal decrees.

In the legislative process, the minister acts as chief initiator and coordinator in the following matters:

-- protecting state security and public order;

-- protecting and administering state frontiers;

-- fire protection;

-- protection of industry;

-- combatting crime;

-- arms, ammunition, and explosives;

-- protecting state and official secrets;

-- documenting the personal affairs of citizens (such as civil register office matters, migration).

In several other matters, the minister acts as joint coordinator. One can give the following as examples: the protection of foreigners; passport, visa, and consular matters (involving the protection of Polish citizens abroad); citizenship; emblems and uniforms; associations; the implementation of the general duty of defense (including the registration of draftees and calling them up for service); combatting emergencies; road traffic and transportation; and preventing social pathological phenomena (combatting the corruption of minors, alcoholism, drug addiction, and so-called social parasitism). The minister cannot shape regulations on this subject matter by himself, and that is why he cooperates with other partners.

The ministry's legal services make constant checks to see whether particular acts fulfill the aims they were designed to meet. For it is unthinkable to tolerate a situation in which some regulation is omitted or incorrectly applied. That is why a lot of effort has been made recently to examine domestic law.

As part of the program of legislative work up to 1983 which was adopted by the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Internal Affairs took part in working out many new laws. One can mention the law on combatting speculation, on sober upbringing and opposing alcoholism, on how to deal with people who avoid work, on how to deal with minors, and on road traffic.

Of particular importance is work on the draft law on the Office of Minister of Internal Affairs and on the scope of activity by his bodies. This work is already at an advanced stage. The services which come under this office fulfill important tasks from the point of view of state and social interests.

The passing of the law on the Office of Minister of Internal Affairs will make it possible, among other things, to define more precisely the activities of this office and the matters which lie within his powers. Besides guidelines defining these powers, the draft law will contain rules on local administrative structures and regulations on how Citizens' Militia and security service functionaries should carry out their tasks. Together with this draft law, a draft Council of Ministers decree concerning the detailed scope of activity by the minister of internal affairs is also being prepared.

FRG ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO JABLONSKI

LD142155 Warsaw PAP in English 2049 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 14 March -- Chairman of the Polish Council of State Henryk Jablonski received Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Poland Horst Roeding in an audience here today. The ambassador presented his letters of credence. Later, Ambassador Roeding was received by Jablonski in a private audience. On the same day, Ambassador Roeding laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION 14 MARCH

Belovski Gives Introductory Report

LD141551 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1010 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG) -- Dimce Belovski, Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), stated today, Monday, "the full truth about Yugoslavia, all its virtues and weaknesses, is our strongest weapon".

Belovski set out the above in the introductory report at the LCY Central Committee session devoted to topical ideological-political questions in the field of information. In the debate, focused on shedding a critical light on positive and negative experience in the information activity in Yugoslavia and on the responsibility of Communists for the further development of the information activity, Belovski assessed that Yugoslav journalism and the information system, as a whole, are at a very high level.

Belovski set out that Yugoslav society strives to distinguish in practice "truly democratic and socialist relations from the planting of abstract pseudo-libertarian slogans and, even more so, from attacks which negate the very foundations and basic principals of socialist self-management democracy".

The broad and intensive activity in Yugoslavia in the past few months has shown that the forces and media in the field of information have notably increased in size but it has also pointed to certain weaknesses in the activity of the League of Communists in the information media, Belovski said.

It has shown that many basic party organizations in information media rarely discuss the essence of editorial policy and that in some environments concrete responsibility has been established for weaknesses, not at all minor, and an incorrect orientation in editorial policy, Belovski said.

Belovski categorically refuted the objections and insinuations according to which the LCY is reportedly in collision with the press and wants to control it.

Belovski set out that the LCY "takes its historical" role and responsibility for the overall state of affairs in society as its point of departure and has in practice confirmed its positions against a regulated press".

"The League of Communists of Yugoslavia", Belovski said, calls for the socialist and social responsibility of the public information media and, in this very way, stresses their great importance".

The reasons calling for an intensified activity of Communists in the field of information, Belovski said, "stem from the aspirations and need for further self-management transformation of the information system".

Belovski said that alongside of numerous positive results, certain unacceptable tendencies in the activity of some information media in Yugoslavia have been in evidence of late.

"Some individuals", he said, [words indistinct] solutions to the existing difficulties the old and transcended relations of statism, bourgeois liberalism or dogmatism. In their efforts to win public opinion, these forces put pressure on information media, being aware of their importance and influence.

Belovski noted that in some editorial offices, nationalist tendencies, round which Yugoslavia's foes rally, have cropped up. Belovski specified that the above are in fact attempts at abusing information media for "sowing national hatred and for various tendencies of the "radical criticism" which disputes the achievements of self-management. [quotation marks as received]

Belovski set out that the LCY and all organized forces of Yugoslav society will categorically oppose all attempts at using the information media to undermine brotherhood and unity and attack the achievement of the revolution.

"There must be absolutely no tolerance for nationalism since its anti-socialist activity endangers the vital interests and commitments of Yugoslav society, which enjoy nation-wide support", Belovski said.

Taking Tito's and Kardelj's view on the role of the information media as its point of departure, the LCY can and must rely even more strongly on members of (?the press) corps committed to socialism, who make up its majority.

"It is necessary to give even more space to the LCY ideology, the revolutionary traditions, patriotism, brotherhood and unity and the successes to date so that the younger generations and the working people of Yugoslavia will place an even stronger trust in self-management and the basic values of their society", Belovski said.

Belovski stressed the great importance of developing socialist self-management relations in editorial offices. He pointed to the currency of Kardelj's thought that the freedom of the press means the right of all to hear and tell the truth but not the right to spread untruths at will.

"Even when dealing with weaknesses we must take care not to fall prey to one-sided or generalized criticism", he said.

Belovski assessed as fundamental the opening, democratization and socialization of the sources of information and their association and organization into a comprehensive system of public information. Belovski said that this is a long-term process which presupposes a battle for information delving into the interests of the society to be accessible to all self-management subjects.

"It presupposes a greater opening of the sources of information to the delegate base, the press and members of the press and more dialogue and cooperation", Belovski said.

Belovski sharply warned that tendencies of statism, which lead to the inaccessibility of information media, their monopolization and abuse, are contrary to the above positive self-management trends. He added that stagnations in self-management make room also for group-property interests to dispose of and manipulate the mass media.

Belovski specifically underlined the importance of the party press and pointed to the role of the LCY press organ KOMUNIST. He said that a good party newspaper must answer the needs of the reader and win him with the currency and clarity of the party stands.

Belovksi said that the youth press has an especially important role in Yugoslav society, but noted that it has been somewhat neglected.

"We devote greater attention to the young people when excesses take place. We must not leave them to themselves and to the forces which exploit the party's inadequate activity and exercise various irregular influences on some editorial of [word indistinct] of the you the press".

Belovski said that the social status of newsmen needed to be further improved. He set out that a large number of young people work in journalism and shoulder a large part of the burden. [Words indistinct] we do not prepare the young well enough for the job", he noted.

"Some of them often assume the role of investigators into the activities of work organizations and become 'hounders' of mistakes and shortcomings instead of constructively participating in the responsible task of keeping the public informed", Belovski said.

Belovski pointed to the constitutional functions and role of information media and noted that there persist in practice "cases of the privatization of information or its manipulation, inconsistencies in the implementation of the principle of public access to information and other forms of behaviour contrary to self-management".

The continual engagement of organizations of the Socialist Alliance, which has founded the major Yugoslav mass media, and podiums for confrontation of opinions are essential for the successful work of the mass media, Belovski assessed.

Belovski assessed as inadequately organized and predominantly defensive Yugoslavia's information-propaganda activity toward the rest of the world. "Yugoslavia's international position", he said, "certainly does not depend on individual commentaries or editorials in the foreign press, nor can they influence Yugoslavia's orientation".

Belovski said, however, that this did not exclude the need for giving serious thought to "why certain political environments and public opinions friendly to Yugoslavia do not condemn and isolate the anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity?" and "Why it is that in some friendly countries press circles become the source of political speculations about Yugoslavia?"

"We are already used to occasionally being labeled as shifting now to the left and now to the right. The entire world has, who knows how many times, had an opportunity to see for itself that, despite all trials, we continue as we are, consistent to our established commitments".

"We strive for creative journalism, for the autonomy and responsibility of newsmen who are, together with the other working people and citizens of Yugoslavia, qualified principals of progress and critics of everything standing in its way", LCY Presidency member Dimce Belovski said in conclusion.

Other Leaders Speak

LD142200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Sixth LCY Central Committee plenum is taking place in Belgrade today. The first, formal, part of the session was devoted to the centenary of the death of Karl Marx. Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke of the revolutionary work of this great man and of the contribution the Yugoslav socialist revolution had made to the development of Marxism.

After the formal part of the session, devoted to the centenary of the death of Karl Marx, Central Committee members adopted standing orders on the organization and work methods of the LCY Central Committee. An explanation regarding this document was provided by LCY Central Committee Presidium member Ali Sukrija, who stressed that it is not a manual of a procedural and technical character, but a document which regulates the method of work and the implementation of the role of the highest organ of the LCY. According to him it is not of insignificant

importance for the implementation of the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists in the political system of socialist self-management.

In relation to the previous standing orders, stipulations of the new standing orders which elaborate the role of the Central Committee as the top LCY organ between the two congresses have been enriched. The Central Committee, the documents states, "guides the work of the League of Communists," "adopts political stands," "formulates the political platform," "discusses the implementation of the stands and decisions of the LCY Central Committee in the League of Communists of the republics and provinces and in the LCY organization in the YPA," and so forth. An important novelty in the draft standing orders, Sukrija said, is the text which elaborates the key questions of the implementation of the joint tasks and cooperation with League of Communist organs and organizations in the republics, provinces, and LCY organization in the YPA, as are the forms of cooperation between the Central Committee and the organizations of self-management and delegate systems and organs of sociopolitical organizations. What is involved in fact are the methods and forms of work which will make possible the most adequate and efficient implementation of the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY in our society.

However, no matter how meaningful standing orders are, they cannot, Sukrija said, anticipate and embrace all the questions of method and substance of the work of the Central Committee. We must constantly focus our attention on these questions and we must discuss them at our sessions because they depend on the situation and the tasks facing the LCY Central Committee and the League of Communists as a whole.

In our further work we must overcome the practice whereby at LCY Central Committee sessions we hold discussions through the "representatives" of the League of Communists of the republics and provinces in a monologue form. At Central Committee sessions, he said, we should have meaningful and frank discussions with full communist responsibility in which LCY Central Committee members build joint and unified stands on the principles of democratic centralism. Unity in the League of Communists is not attained either with a monologue or with a formal acceptance of conclusions. It is not true, Ali Sukrija noted, that there is no unity in LCY organs if, in a free interparty discussion, we have dialogues and even polemics, as some tendentious commentaries in our country and various speculations abroad may suggest. Our unity was always built and implemented in the process of arriving at final assessments and conclusions and in their unified implementation.

We can note already that in the life and in the work of the League of Communists, and also of the LCY Central Committee, especially in connection with the topical situation in the sphere of socioeconomic relations, an open dialogue on the actual state of our society has been expressed in a rather forcible way. An open discussion and the confrontation of diverse views and the adoption of uniformly formulated stands and conclusions on this basis ensure much greater responsibility for their implementation, Ali Sukrija said.

After Dimce Belovski's introductory report, 18 members of the LCY Central Committee expressed the desire to speak in the discussion on the topical questions of public information.

The first speaker in the discussion, Marinko Bulatovic, said that on the whole, our information media had performed and are performing their function in a responsible manner throughout our country and are contributing to the consolidation of brotherhood and unity, togetherness of our nations, and consolidation of the great revolutionary achievements.

Here, the same as in numerous other circumstances, Bulatovic stressed, the League of Communists wants to and must distinguish negative phenomena and individuals from the vast majority of honest and industrious workers in public information media who are devoted to the League of Communists, workers who act properly and in the spirit of our time and our society, but who can be placed by various circumstances in a situation in which they will make a mistake dispite their own will.

I am not saying, Bulatovic went on, that every serious newspaper must be a low-circulation one, the same as not every yellow, boulevard type paper need be a high-circulation one, but the truth remains that these two -- circulation and the choice of themes -- influence each other.

It is therefore necessary to strike a balance between the two extremes, between being serious and having a high circulation. This is illustrated by the shining example of BORBA, a newspaper which has never been less than good and at times has been excellent and superb and continues to function between these two limits. BORBA was the first to refuse to attract readers with such headlines as "Woman Murdered by Her Daughter-in-law".

In Bulatovic's view, it is imperative to proceed from two basic criteria: from the ideopolitical readiness of the people working in journalism, and from their vocational ability to do this responsible and difficult work. These two qualities in a journalist must constitute a complete whole without which he cannot be an active fighter for socialist self-management.

Because of this, cadre policy cannot be the concern only of the basic organization of associated labor in newspaper publishing houses, the basic party organization, and the editorial office. The basic elements of this policy must be laid down in the Socialist Alliance of Working People, the League of Communists, the publishers' programming councils, and by the founders of public information organs and their political bodies, but this should in no way reduce the responsibility of editorial offices. On the contrary, it should increase it.

Ivan Hocevar spoke about information activity in the Yugoslav People's Army and stressed that one of the primary functions of its members was to help enable the Armed Forces to be successful in performing their social role in the protection of the achievements of our revolution and the conditions of our further social development. This function and importance of information activity determines the corresponding obligations of members of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the Army to ceaselessly monitor, direct, and encourage work in this field, so that it is always at a level in keeping with its signficance. Hocevar went on to note that information activity in our Army is constantly improving both in quantity and quality. A total of 22 newspapers and periodicals are published in the Yugoslav People's Army, which is considered adequate because they deal with problems of interest to the members of the Army. Publishing activity is also highly developed, as can be seen from the fact that the Military Publishing Institute publishes about 100 titles totalling nearly 750,000 books a year.

Members of the Army, Hocevar said, are able to follow the press and read editions published in the languages of all the nations and nationalities. Hocevar went on to recall the justified interest of the Yugoslav's People's Army in the character of Yugoslav information, publishing, and other cultural activities, because of their direct influence -- positive or negative -- on the members of the Army.

Proceeding from the criteria applied to our own activities in this field, Hocevar went on, one comes to the conclusion that information media are introverted, that nearly two-thirds of their space is occupied by themes from their specific area. The information process is confined to within republican and provincial limits and there is not enough reporting on problems experienced in the broader social community. In the course of this, it seems to be forgotten that information material is not only the stuff that flows along the lines of the communications system, it has at the same time, a role of great propaganda importance, plays a role in forming public opinion, influences awareness, leads and prompts people to action and to the implementation of tasks in constructing the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Such an attitude toward the flow of information has a negative effect on public opinion to the extent that the introvertedness of information organs emphasizes artificial borders and influences the awareness of the working people. No one needs a controlled press or other information media and no one is opposed to the contemporary way of expressing oneself, but it does seem that in recent years there have been more and more shortcomings and even alien concepts ranging from the nationalist, petit bourgeois, and commercial to the attitudes which run counter to socialist self-management. One can even see that at times two criteria exist in appraising the same phenomena: one when dealing with one's "own republic" and the other when dealing with "others," the same as in economies, history, culture and other spheres of life.

It is understandable that journalism also is not entirely immune to negative phenomena such as sensationalism, one-sided and superficial treatment of events and phenomena, to ideologically alien influences, to certain lack of confidence in the individual values of socialist self-management, to nationalism, to flirting with centralism, republicanism, localism, Alojz Briski said. In the exacerbated political and economic situation, Briski added, such phenomena have, of course, even greater weight, repercussions, and dimensions. And precisely in such a situation, which also encumbers the public information media in the material sense, some are looking for an economic way out in the discussion of individual themes which pour oil on the fire, but have already crossed the limit of tolerance, often with the aim of acquiring cheap popularity. We must resolutely oppose such phenomena, but this cannot be achieved by a general criticism which more often than not is directed at all public information media, all editors, and journalists.

Not mentioning concrete examples and their exponents, Briski added, inevitably causes aggressive self-justification in the ranks of journalists and encourages certain defense of the guild instead of necessary ideopolitical and at the same time professional-moral and work differentiation which should, in such circumstances, be ensured, above all, by basic League of Communists organizations in individual editorial boards. On this basis, the conviction is often created in journalistic ranks that they are the so-called culprits in problems which arise in society and in individual broader and narrower environments.

One should bear in mind that such an attitude toward the public information media does not contribute to creating a new quality and it contributes even less to affirming creative social criticism which all of us are advocating. Due to fear of the consequences, this encourages an unrealistic idealization of the situation in society, exaggerated caution and opportunism. It prevents a dialogue which should contribute to creating and expanding the possibilities for affirming and making the pluralism of self-managing interests and elimination of so-called taboos concrete. The impression is even created that here and there attempts are made to hide social errors and weaknesses because a critical approach has been prevented in the information media.

Such a general policy or generally binding orientation also presupposes some topical themes without which, as some believe, no single editorial board can follow the line which we laid down some time ago. An obvious proof of such an assertion is the description of and blanket search for nationalism with which at present, newspaper columns and radio and television broadcasts are flooded. Nobody, of course, denies that nationalism exists, Briski said, but the question which arises is whether it is necessary and useful for public information media to concern themselves to such an extent with individual manifestations of nationalism, even those which are not greatly significant, and to devote such publicity to them and particularly to generalize them instead of resolutely and concretely coming to grips with the true causes of nationalism.

The question which imposes itself, Briski said, is whether the real cause of negative phenomena in public information media lies in the still fairly isolationist nature of sources of information and in the insufficient link and underdeveloped cooperation in the information system, agitation, and propaganda. Because if this does not exist then one cannot think of joint efforts, mutual guidance, and comradely assistance which we should extend to one another.

Our party has waged a constant struggle for its information media to act as efficiently as possible and to maintain quality.

Today, Dusan Dragosavac stressed, this question is being neglected or it is approached like a campaign. Thus, space is being opened up for various deviations both in public media and outside of it. Hence, there are also phenomena of individual cadres who, for personal or other reasons, court public media as some kind of special force thus encouraging harmful avantgardism.

Influential individuals often sing odes of praise to the press or individual media even when mistakes are being made which are being encouraged by their actions. Subsequently, when this exceeds all limits those very same people become the greatest critics of those very same media and accuse them of all of the social problems.

We look upon the freedom of the press, radio, and television as a freedom made conditional by working class interests, as its fighting humane Marxist orientation, Dragosavac said. He went on to add that in our public information activity there can be no place for that freedom which advocates national and religious hatred, exploitation, justifies wars of invasion, anticommunism, nationalism, and other reactionary types of behavior.

Yugoslavia is a country open to various foreign press and publications in general with varying ideopolitical content, from anticommunist to Stalinist. Recently we have been doing stupid things because, due to foreign exchange difficulties, we are imposing restrictions which have little significance for the balance of payments and which are politically harmful and, in view of being a tourist country, are also economically harmful.

In our country there is an extensive publishing activity by various organizations and in particular by various religions. In their various publications there is too much clerical-nationalistic policy. This is not confusing for our citizens. What does confuse them is that our publications contain overt anticommunism and nationalism and that some nationalists and anticommunists are given significant soicopolitical awards. This causes confusion.

Earlier also alien ideology and policy penetrated our information media. Now there are more overt and more impudent nationalistic, liberalist, and dogmatic pronouncements and they have broken through to the public political scene through our various individual public media. This particularly in various polemics, especially in the sphere of economics, philosophy, culture, history, arts, memoirs and broader publishing activity. It is characteristic that very often polemics are carried on at a fairly low level. Sometimes they represent the settling of accounts by persons or claims at the expense of social resources.

Recently, Dragosavac said, political Daltonism [colorblind British chemist], insensitivity and lack of vigilance have been manifested to a greater extent in some editorial boards and publishing and program councils. This is evidently not a problem of only a few journalists. Because if you look at some of our party cadres' memoirs or their attitudes toward current problems, these works lack many aesthetic, as well as ethical aspects. Individuals settle accounts with even their dead comrades in a way which is exemplary of the Springer Press or at one time of the Cicvaric-Simrak press in our country.

Speaking about the penetration of nationalism also in individual information media, we must admit that individual Communists and even individual League of Communists and Socialist Alliance leaderships had contributed to this with their behavior, Dragosavac said. If individual environments are dominated by preoccupations with the weaknesses in other environments and little with the weaknesses in their own environments, then this is the basis for not seeing in the other anything suggesting party spirit. Such people also always recognize nationalism in others, but never in themselves, in their own nation.

Dragosavac also stressed that it is not only individual illustrated publications which lose their link with the League of Communists from time to time but some daily or weekly political-informative papers. Any analysis will show that some of them have committed serious political mistakes which, however, are not easily noticeable.

To be an active fighter and participant, a committed and socialistically orientated co-fighter and creator, and not a mere observer and a neutral describer set apart -- this is what we should work and fight for in practice when reference is made to the press and its numerous workers, Marko Lolic said. We proceed from the fact, he said, that greater freedom of the press also presupposes its greater responsibility. Newspapers and journalists are not merely a copy of social reality. Such an attitude has a degrading relation precisely toward the press. Thus, this is not a question of some kind of a return to censorship (though in our country one can certainly also encounter bureaucrats who wish that) but it is, and must be even more so, a question of a much more radical orientation of this sphere toward the basic production forces and strata, toward the interests, needs, views and activities of associated workers, working people, and citizens in order to be their means and in their service.

Hence, socialization is not an attack against freedom and independence, nor is it some kind of a special way of controlling the press. This is, in fact, the most certain way of integrating this activity in all the self-managing and delegate processes and relations, into the forefront of the Socialist Alliance as our mass and all-people's socialist organization. It must also represent equally and at the same time be a dam against any kind of monopoly and pressure from external quarters, against directing and telephoning, but also a powerful obstacle to privatization and group-property tendencies.

Lolic then warned about the penetrations by nationalistic forces and their statements at individual public speaking forums and in papers and about the activity and slogans of clero-nationalism. Nationalism is our most dangerous syndrome. Therefore, he said, it is with good reason that we must point out that it is impermissible that on the pages of newspapers and in individual broadcasts these ghosts of the past renew their statements. The Communists must most resolutely oppose this; one cannot simply wave it aside.

There are also some other counterplatforms. A section of our public media, for instance, spreads and carries articles which negate the revolutionary character of our national liberation struggle, which attack its leading forces and personalities; some kind of demystification is carried out according to which partisan fighters appear to be closer to highway pirates than to members of a movement which lit the torch of freedom, brotherhood and unity and socialist prospects in the midst of the fascist darkness. Parallel with this tendency there is also the disputing of the democratic nature of our society and of the socialist project in general; there are also powerful outpourings of anger by individual authors against the League of Communists who want to proclaim the League of Communists as being conservative and historically superseded because it bothers them that the League of Communists, despite all weaknesses, is that real revolutionary force which is fighting, together with the people and the working class for the real socialist alternative.

Lastly, he observed, in this sum total of negative experience one should certainly also mention an obsolete concept of journalism in our country. Journalism is allegedly almost the only force which objectively judges the social phenomena; this is the so-called objectivism which allows that everything, without agreement or commentary, be printed, even that which is directed against the people and which is reactionary. All these phenomena should be clearly designated and one should fight resolutely against them on the entire information and propaganda front, and most of all where they have gained greater strongholds.

All these are not, of course, reasons for some general criticism of the press. Dilemmas, aimlessness, confusion, defensive of society and the communist-press link inevitably must to a greater or less extent. [sentence as received] Only by raising the general revolutionary initiatives and activities, only through developed ideological work and more consistent implementation of our stabilization and self-managing programs will the conditions for blunders and failures in the press be abolished or reduced. This is a unified struggle.

Nandor Major advocated both the development of the new constitutional position of (?informative) media and an end to all forms of day-by-day opposition to such socialist self-managing transformation.

Major then stressed that in the practical realization of the role of public media, deviations are noted in the direction of etatist-bureaucratic and of bourgeois-liberalist relations. In the former case, public media manifest themselves as the transmission belt of the authorities, encumbered by semiofficial reports on various sessions; they exhaust themselves in the apologetic popularization of attitudes and decisions. The subjects of information activity are leading persons who consider the media to be the means of the realization of the principle of the public nature of their work, who intend such information for the working man. In the latter case, public media are an independent factor, the conscience of society, the seventh force, which watches over the interests of the country vis-a-vis the authorities in partnership with them. Recently in our country various theories have appeared on the so-called liberation of the press, which the League of Communists should equally condemn. The basic thesis of one such theory is that on one side there are the leading people, the authorities, who have information at their disposal but who hide it, and that it should, therefore, be pulled from their hands. On the other side are the working people, for whom the information is intended, while between them is the press, liberating itself and becoming independent in the processes by which it tells the people allegedly the truth and nothing but the truth. In so doing the press creates its public image among the people.

In think, Major said, there is no need to point out the extent to which this concept differs from our self-managing concept and that it is rejected for this reason by the majority of communist journalists. The question which poses itself is: Where is the place of the League of Communists in that concept? True, it is mentioned, but in a manner which contradicts the basic assumption and it therefore seems to have been mentioned solely to avoid any suggestion that it has been forgotten.

The concept of liberation of the press was based on a certain view of the events in Kosovo, where the party leadership hid the truth, while the press liberated itself in the process of getting hold of the truth and making a gift of it to the public. This construction has now been extended to the level of the whole of Yugoslav society and raised to the rank of theory.

How far this liberation goes and what is hidden behind it can be discerned if one asks how it is possible that the main exponents of the liberation of the press are now unable to see, in their own environment, the truth about the spread of nationalism and quasi-left counterrevolution, although the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee does not in the least conceal this truth, but on the contrary constantly draws attention to it and calls all working people, including the advocates of liberation of the press, to wage a consistent struggle against all deviation. In this struggle these advocates are obviously lagging behind many responsible journalists.

Suddenly, Major noted, even some of our tested cadres appear not to be sufficiently familiar with the national question and find it difficult to recognize nationalism. Consequently, a variety of theses are launched in the press in order to justify it. We were amazed when we read the thesis that we shall be truly strong only when we have one nation, the Yugoslav nation, in the country. That is abandoning the Marxist and class approach and does not say what should happen to Yugoslavia's other, present-day nations which according to this view seem to hinder the growth of unity and strength of the country.

Or else it is asserted, for instance, that some work, some human act or some thought, can be seen as nationalist in one environment while in another it need not objectively be seen as such. The truth, on the contrary, is that nationalism, no matter whose it happens to be, is recognizable in all environments, Major stressed. When the fate of one's own nation is seen only in terms of suffering and that of the other nations which live together with it is seen as undeservedly happy and fruitful, Major said, you know that what you hear is mythomania and this always manifests itself today with political inevitability as chauvinism. These characteristics of nationalism, no matter whose it happens to be, are equally recognizable in all environments and the only people who cannot recognize them are those who reason in the same way when their own nation is concerned.

Immediately after the escalation of Albanian nationalism in 1981, the information media in Kosovo energetically condemned and exposed the enemy activity, Sanije Hiseni said, speaking in Albanian. Thanks to the activities of basic organizations of the League of Communists in editorial offices, topical themes began to be written about and that contributed to the struggle to stabilize the political situation. Editorial staffs became more vigilant and more fully aware that reporting should display more objectivity and more courage in the struggle against every form of nationalism and, above all, any manifestation of nationalism in one's own environment. However, one could already notice tendencies to minimize the real situation concerning the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo on one side, and the exaggeration of this problem on the other.

Recently, Sanije Hiseni said, information media in Kosovo have dedicated themselves to exposing foreign propaganda in connection with the events in Kosovo, especially with regard to propaganda from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Also, more frequent contacts have been maintained with our workers who are temporarily employed abroad where hostile ideological trends are in evidence, and considerable efforts have been made to keep them supplied with current and genuine information.

Assessing the contents of reports published in our information media outside Kosovo and appraising their accuracy, it may be noted that most of them display commitment and contribute to the struggle to stabilize the political situation.

Regrettably, there have also been efforts and reports which are not based on reality, but in a sensationalist manner using half-truths and untruths have a negative revenge-seeking public opinion outside Kosovo.

Some have gone so far as to join the wave of reaction. This kind of approach has been seen in the daily press as well, but more in illustrated weekly publications.

It can now be seen that such efforts, which were helpful to the enemy, were particularly evident in the environments in which the League of Communists was on the defensive and adopted an opportunist attitude.

I think that information media outside Kosovo, Hiseni said, should carry more themes on culture, the history and modern life in Kosovo, especially on examples on life together and brotherhood and unity and mutual knowledge. On this occasion I do not wish to mention some of the tendentious sensationalist and dramatic reports on Kosovo which are not based on Kosovo's reality -- these have been published in the journal DUGA, in REPORTER and ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA, as well as in other newspapers and magazines -- because I think that it is the task of Communists and League of Communists organizations in their editorial offices and environments to do so. However, it should nevertheless be stressed on this occasion that articles of that kind have not contributed to stabilization and to the policy of the LCY.

At this moment organs of information media should pay more attention to the ceaseless ideopolitical training of journalists [words indistinct] for constant struggle against every kind of nationalism and against any form of disrespect for national equality and national affirmation of every nation and nationality.

This can be achieved with articles which strive to realize the LCY program, the resolution of the 12th LCY Congress and everything that society has always stressed with regard to national equality.

Therefore, she said, the attacks through the information media which we have oriented ourselves toward in the policy of national equality also imply attacks on the LCY policy in connection with national equality. Therefore, no one, either as an individual, as a group, or as a narrow community, must speak on behalf of a certain nation or nationality -- as has been the case with initiating the issue of the use of the national Albanian flag in Ulcinj -- in a way which is contrary to the LCY policy on the national question and national equality.

The LCY should not allow the mightiest weapon of the LCY in the struggle for self-managing socialism, equality, and togetherness to be transformed into a weapon against itself, Sanije Hiseni said at the end of her speech.

The press and other public information media basically have been on the course of the strategic orientations of the League of Communists' policy when clearly defined tasks and uniformly adopted attitudes have been at stake, Trpe Jakovlevski said.

It goes without saying, Jakovlevski went on, that I endorse the justified and severe criticism of individual media in which the nationalistic opposition enemy elements have found and created their strongholds. A decisive settling of accounts with them is one thing. Refer, for instance, to fanning nationalistic and chauvinistic passion, sowing hatred among the nations and nationalities, undermining brotherhood and unity and attacking other chief achievements and values of our society. However, it is another matter when we snip at each other as to where there is more or less nationalism and which is aggressive and which on the defensive, who is a greater protagonist of etatist unitarist concepts and tendencies, where have particularism and separatism gained their footholds etc.

Stressing that the fact cannot be disputed that numerous media have been very committed to unmasking nationalistic phenomena at the time when relevant action by League of Communists organizations has been missing, Jakovlevski asked the question: Why are concrete ideopolitical measures and actions missing against those whose written texts or public statements at various forums are colored by the bright colours of nationalism or bear the marks by their other characteristics of anticommunist destruction? We have individual authors, he added, who have been creating havoc for years in newspapers and publishing houses with the publication of works on which we continuously differ and yet there is hesitation to take ideopolitical measures against them; in particular, when League of Communist members are involved.

Jakovlevski then also pointed out the insufficient involvement of individual media, the certain tedium and apologetic support for policy, as well as the absence of readiness for freer involvement and more critical interpretation of real phenomena and situations in individual social environments. We must openly speak of this today in order that we can more clearly grasp the questions raised in society, Jakovlevski stressed.

Speaking about the tendencies of the press to appear in the role of a partner of the League of Communists and other organized forces of society, Jakovlevski observed that the phenomenon of partnership is not a one-sided phenomenon and that its roots lie in the degree of socialization of this sphere.

Today we are holding talks with the press and about the press to a considerable extent as partners who somehow judge externally the omissions and negative phenomena, fearing that these matters have somehow slipped out of our hands and that they are being transferred to the sphere of an alien ideological front, Jakovlevski said. We do not want to admit that we are sometimes in the position of making mutual accusations, of speaking about "we and those of the profession" as two fronts with a large empty space between, as if the basic problems are concentrated on the relations of social power and not on overcoming [words indistinct] through the mediation of continuous communication and linking up of all factors in the system of public information.

It is true that our press often provides one-sided and incomplete information, that it introduces elements of sensationalism, that it introduces disquiet among the public with its uncritical selection of information and with its method of placing information. But if we demand from the press a critical attitude to problems and phenomena in a way which "unfolds the perspective" and "offers solutions" for issues to which the League of Communists has not given the right answers, not indicated the directions of resolving problems and not unfolded the perspective, then we are pushing the press into partnership with very dangerous consequences in the broader sphere.

Mass information media must be open, socialist, political forums at which, from the positions of self-management, brotherhood and unity, nonalignment and independence of our country as the fundamental orientations of our revolution, there is a democratic and free debate on everything which is relevant for the further development of our socialist self-managing society, Marin Cetinic said.

Our political system of socialist self-managing democracy cannot live if the people in it are silent, nor do we need unity in silence. In this respect, mass information media still do not possess enough real struggle of views and constructive criticism. If they do not continuously develop this kind of political activity in the broadest dimensions, the system of socialist self-management loses its vital trends. We have no reason to fear the readiness to enter into polemics.

On the contrary, we should resolutely develop consciousness about public and constructive criticism and dialogue as a condition for the further democratization of the development of socialist self-management.

On the contrary, to fetter such criticism opens wide the doors for pseudocriticism and destructive behavior which haphazardly break through along with the organized political life.

In this present time, weighed down by pronounced contradictions not only in the economic sphere, but in other spheres of life, in culture and in the arts, in publishing and other activities, the mass information media as the condition of social progress and democratic life must, in addition to an objective critical attitude toward phenomena and problems, have more a sensitive ear for the tendencies of reactionary, antisocialist, counterrevolutionary substance -- tendencies sown by the phantoms of the past which blame the League of Communists, the self-management and constitutional solutions for our present economic difficulties, by offering us various ideological mixtures; they offend our history and our socialist revolution in a distorted manner, Cetinic said.

Because, where mass information media are not participating in living, fighting, political activity, fertile soil can be objectively created for those counterrevolutionary prescriptions which would like to push us toward formations according to national, territorial, religious, multiparty and who knows what other kind of trends, which direct us to find a way out in nationalism, new left-wing radicalism, invoking of bureaucratic-dogmatic etatist efficiency of the strong arm, etc.

Precisely on account of their social power and role, public information media are very favorable grounds for possible bases of all enemies and antisocialist and antiself-management forces. However, the scope for activity of these forces does not depend solely on journalists and their ideopolitical views and professional training, but also on the activity of all organized socialist forces, with the League of Communists at the head. Thus, every criticism addressed at the information media must also concern organized socialist forces, namely those whose obligation it is to struggle for the values of socialist self-management society, Cetinic believes.

Dwelling on the large circulation of religious papers, Cetinic said that the religious press also has to be a subject of our interest. Naturally, not in order for us to provide guidelines for the religious press, but in order that we should struggle against those articles in it which attack our constitutional system, our socialism and our socialist self-management, and which stir up religious and even national divisions; this is not a rare occurrence.

Leading religious circles must understand that millions of believers are members of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People, that they are organized in the struggle for building self-management socialism and that they are involved in the struggle for the development of our brotherhood and unity. For this reason they cannot and must not set them against their true socialist self-management interests. It is one thing to influence man's spiritual attitude, but it is quite another to stir him, from an ideological viewpoint, to oppose his existential interests in a socialist self-management society, Cetinic believes.

Stating that this appraisal did not represent an appeal or message to the religious press, but constitutes a responsible task for all, particularly editorial boards of religious papers, Cetinic stressed that obligations of these editorial boards stemmed from the Constitution and laws which stipulated that freedom of religious beliefs should not be abused.

In order that the information and propaganda system measure up to obligations and needs of our socialist self-management society, journalists should be ideopolitically prepared, armed with the revolutionary theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Comrade Tito, Obren Milacic said. The information media must also express criticism and self-criticism of present and future conduct in the implementation of the League of Communists' policy, he added.

It has become apparent in a section of our press, particularly recently, that certain individuals and events, situations in certain institutions and spheres, have been written about in a sensationalist and biased manner. This has had a very negative influence on the political climate in some republics and provinces. Newspapers publish unacceptable views on many questions and problems, particularly on nations and their histories and cultures, all of which have political consequences. One must write about weaknesses, Milacic said, but such writing should be true and should lead to creative criticism.

When we talk critically about public information media today, we do not neglect their very committed and positive role in our all-involving social action, Mitko Calovski stressed. On the contrary, we start from this role, but we do not have one valid argument as to why criticism of negative phenomena in journalism should be less necessary or less severe than social criticism of negative phenomena wherever they appear -- in basic organizations of associated labor or in a federation organ. Naturally, there are those who want to present all this as a clash of the party and the press, as part of an even broader clash between the party and the intelligentsia. It is however, obvious that this is not a question of defending freedom of the press in the service of development of democratic and humanistic socialist relations, but a question of demanding elitist, group-property or other monopolist positions which bear no relation to the real development of the system of direct socialist democracy. The essence of this position is even clearer in the case of those preachers from abroad who, because they are concerned for the state of the press and journalism in our country, openly offer their models of bourgeois-democratic or bureaucratic-dogmatic monopolies as the culmination of freedom and democracy.

Speaking about the role of information media, Calovski said the fundamental question facing our press today must be that same question which is the fundamental issue of our entire social action: the struggle for consistent implementation and efficient functioning and further development of the system of socialist self-management and of relations in associated labor. It is true that there are many internal and external causes of our current situation which manifests itself in certain spheres as critical. It is, however, irrefutable that the main source of our problems -- both those in the ideological sphere and in the activity of the entire system of information -- is an insufficient grasp of objective contradictions and fundamental laws of the basic production relations and the class problems which emerge in this context, as well as the slow realization of our program orientations for the working man to manage truly and dispose of the income, surplus value, and social reproduction as a whole. By concentrating on these problems, the ideological problems which we face in the press today will be resolved, the necessary and natural differentiation will be carried out and the problems of the real position and socialization of the press as well as of the working people and creative forces which concern themselves with journalism as their profression, will be resolved.

Mitko Calovski dealt in particular with the international component of the public information system. It is clear that the prestige and influence of Yugoslavia in the world depend, above all, on our objective situation in the country, on the ability to efficiently resolve economic, social, and other issues, to develop further self-management and to strengthen all the bonds which link our multinational socialist community.

However, Calovski added, at times we lose sight of the fact that it is also by the way in which we interpret our difficulties and problems that we objectively provide the ground and material for the distorted picture of the situation which is carried by foreign media. This refers, in Calovski's view, equally to the sources of information and to information media because it is not only the press which can be reproached for one-sided, incomplete or inaccurate information and assessments. The sources of information often also contribute to this. Therefore, the sources of information and public media must pay greater attention to the quality of information and to the effects which the information has on both the Yugoslav and foreign public, and they must jointly bear full responsibility for timely, complete, genuine and objective information.

Speaking about the problems of the youth press, Miodrag Vukovic stressed that a section of this press lacks basic legal and social regulation, and therefore these papers do not have either genuine social influence or regulated relations between the founders and the publishers. According to Vukovic, the publishing councils have not affirmed themselves as an action link between editorial boards, founders, and those for whom the medium is intended. And this, above all, because delegate relations are not developed. Councils rarely meet and in many there is no democratic debate on the paper, and the debate is often reduced to accepting the analysis offered by the editorial board.

The socioeconomic position of the youth press and publications is characterized basically, Vukovic said, by shortage of material resources, low accumulation, low circulation, and poor material-technical equipment. The total circulation of all youth papers in our country is about 200,000 copies, which is less than the circulation of one illustrated magazine edition. Thus, the basic function and the influence of the youth press are also called into question.

Mico Rakic stressed that the basic approach to the debate on information activity should be the struggle for its further integration in the political system. This demands that, by relying on achievements in the development of information, we develop self-managing contents in the information activity more intensively than ever before.

Recently, we have been able to read in a section of our press, along with justified criticism of institutions and individuals, attitudes contrary to our policy. When some nationalist says this then our working man understands this as the attitude of an enemy toward our system, but when a paper of ours prints this without comment and without any attitude, then this man becomes confused in face of this spurious liberalism. We must bear this in mind, Rakic said. The line between the need for information media being open to the multitude of various self-managing interests and those attitudes, the aim of which is to (underline) our system, must not be lost. There is no press in the world which allows this; we do not find such examples of tolerating attacks on the political system of a country either in the West or the East. In addition, our economic difficulties are too hastily ascribed to our system, and in this context bourgeois-parliamentary systems in the West or the state-etatist systems in the East are glorified.

The most difficult consequences for our system, Rakic said, can result from the penetration of nationalism onto the pages of the press. What causes particular confusion is the neutral attitude toward nationalism, of which there has been quite a considerable amount on the pages of a section of the press and in radio and television. Behind these nationalistic attacks are generally someone's group-property interests, petit-bourgeois and bureaucratic interests, aspirations by individual clans and ambitions of leadership of individuals.

The faster and more extensive self-managing transformation of the information media is the basic meaning and aim of the critical discussions on the information media. Their purpose is not for the League of Communists to carry out some unprincipled settling of accounts with critically courageous journalism, said Jak Koprivc. He went on to stress that we often lose sight of the fact that our own criticism of information is somewhat one-sided and flirts with alien models of information. There are not enough organized efforts either in journalism or in responsible social bodies to change this state of affairs and to attain new quality.

From that point of view we must clearly stress the significance for us not only of the problem of individual journalists or editorial boards misusing the press but of the problem of individual social groups or forces, which we are not always able or ready to identify, which want to control reporting and opinion in the old and bureaucratic manner. It is not in the interest of the League of Communists and it cannot be in its interest to discipline its spiritual potential in this manner. On the contrary, the League of Communists is deeply interested in opposing any logic of pragmatism or dogmatism.

It would be very one-sided and politically very dangerous and harmful if mistakes, a certain confusion, dilemmas and the almost dramatic expression of dissatisfaction with the state of affairs in the field of propaganda and information were to be treated by us as if they were separate from our current political and socio-economic situation and problems, Koprivc stressed. If the League of Communists as well continued, despite everything, to contribute to consolidating the feeling that journalism and information activity should be considered and appraised as a quite separate sphere, we would recognize that these activities de facto occupy a certain special place outside or above society. We would thus be doing exactly the opposte of what both the League of Communists and Communists and working people in information activity must resolutely strive for.

Koprivc holds the view that the crises which we are undergoing and solving demand from journalism and all other spheres that they return to the original principles of Yugoslav socialist self-management. For journalism this will also mean the full affirmation of all those attributes which are the reason why socialist journalism is self-managing and by virtue of which it is fundamentally different from the information systems in the West and in the East. That means true free journalism, but not the kind of journalism that identifies its freedom with monopoly over the final word.

The question which poses itself, said Smiluka Milojevic, is why manipulation of information media and occasional upsurges of antisocialist forces have had such an effect on our country. During the years of the struggle for self-management and for man's active role in all social affairs, we built responsible information media which have enjoyed great prestige. The working people and citizens of Yugoslavia feel that what newspapers say is accurate.

The slogan was launched according to which any demand for responsibility on the part of the press, radio, and television restricted freedom, amounted to censorship and so forth. Practice has shown, she said, that those who have been loudest in demanding that everything be published without accountability and without any need for ideological political orientation are those who have, in fact, not published everything. In fact, they prepared a careful selection and even quietly passed over the nationalist meetings organized by those who shared their views and came from the ranks of their own nation.

This is the point of view from which one should also view the resistance offered to the action of the League of Communists.

Any critical consideration of the phenomena in the press, open ideopolitical confrontation between the League of Communists and ideologically unacceptable nationalist, liberalist, and dogmatist phenomena in editorial policy are immediately presented the day after in commentaries as criticism of the press and conflict between the League of Communists and journalists. What is in essence concealed behind this is the thesis of the partnership role of the press. It should be stated that the penetration of individual public information organs or sections of editorial policy represents an attack on constitutional provisions, on the constitutional definition of public information. We need, Milojevic stressed, an even broader, even more comprehensive and freer circulation of information.

We are and shall continue to be opposed to every form of a controlled conformist press not only because of our adherence to the general principles of human rights and freedoms, but primarily because any such press would be an alien body in the system of socialist self-managing democracy, Najdan Pasic stressed.

The struggle against ideologies opposed to self-management and against the multicolored coalition of different ideological and political opponents, and particularly against rampant nationalism in all environments, can be successful only if it is united. In our complex community, no one can defeat successfully either their own or another's nationalism by being active only in one's own political backyard, Pasic said.

Do not messages of our revolution and the entire later development speak about it with sufficient persuasions? Freely expressed differences of views and stands are a natural state of every democratic society, including the society which bases its existence on the pluralism of self-management interests. There is no a priori monolithic attitude in the League of Communists. This in itself, however, does not threaten the foundations of ideological, program, and action unity of the League of Communists, as the protagonist of basic and long-term interests of the working class in self-management society.

The public media -- press, radio, and television -- keep the existing clashes going and intensify them; they also raise fear and the temperature, but are not primary causes of these phenomena. On the contrary, this conduct expresses their own position, their territorialization and dependence on certain political centers which demand unconditional support for their stands. And when the action gets under way and things become complicated, Pasic said, then there are any number of ringleaders, all those for whom this is an opportunity for the mutual settling of affairs and for stirring up inequality and discord in our ideological and political life.

And for this reason, we have to defend the common framework and bases of ideological life in this country, and the common framework and conditions for action of the public information media, as we defend the unity of production relations or unity of the market, Pasic said.

The last participant in the debate was Chairman of the Yugoslav Journalists Federation Muharem Kulenovic, who expressed the satisfaction of the journalists' organization at the fact that the League of Communists had begun treating problems of the system of information, particularly the work of editorial boards and journalists, in a systematic, serious, analytical and critical manner. In this the journalists organization sees a guarantee that problems affecting the system of information will be solved more speedily and adequately and the entire system of information will progress and be more in the service of the needs of our society.

We can justifiably say, Kulenovic said, that in spite of vast investment, an explosion of the public media in our country in recent years has not been followed by an adequate democratization of information, and that our system of information is not equal to the situation.

How is it that there are instances of nervousness, confusion, aimlessness, and opportunities for forces ideologically opposed to the idea and practice of self-management to step into the "empty spaces" without encountering timely reactions.

The ethics of the public work reach a low level when statements made in public frequently do not provide the answers to that which the public is interested in, when semi-truths or incomplete information is presented and deception created, when with "camouflaged" arguments group-property interests are imposed, or interests of a working environment, or of one sociopolitical community at the expense of another, right up to the level of a republic at the expense of another.

Despite all positive assessments of the entire activity of Yugoslav journalism, we, according to Kulenovic's assessment, must openly face the fact that public media which are at present sufficiently trained to be equal to their task in this sensitive sociopolitical situation, are rare. I think that this assessment is essential.

In a situation when more analytical information, that is, information which goes further than the mere transmission of facts and information, is expected from the editorial board, incomparably more ideological training, knowledge and professionalism is required in order to distinguish between self-managing and non-self-managing behavior, in order that individual social situations and phenomena can be analyzed, explained, and commented on from an ideologically clear position.

Recently, justified criticisms of journalistic work have increased and the journalist organization must concern itself with this and decisively clear up individual cases of nonprofessional behavior in order to be able to insist on ethics and democratization of the public word in all segments of society. In the same vein, there should be reaction in order to protect journalists from unjustified criticisms. Having abandoned them to "swim" alone in the effort to do their work as journalists, this is the policy for which we are now paying in full. Let us only consider the fact that in the past 6-7 year, we have been admitting on an average 1,000 journalists every year to Yugoslav editorial boards, that we have had a de facto real "explosion" of media and editorial boards and thus also of journalists. But if we were to concern ourselves with the criteria according to which they have been admitted, we would arrive at devastating results.

Therefore, Kulenovic concluded, we must fight for the preparation and training for skilled journalistic work to be a component part of the entire simple reproduction of every editorial board.

In this we should unite our forces and we should act jointly and in a coordinated manner in the League of Communists, in the Socialist Alliance, in the journalist organization and in the information committees.

Following the 7-hour debate in which 19 members of the Central Committee took part, conclusions were adopted on the tasks of the League of Communists in the struggle for further self-managing transformations of the public information system.

Summing up the debate, Mitja Ribicic, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that all the conditions exist for these conclusions to be successfully implemented. In his view, two of them are crucial: First, the democratic centralism which we must consistently implement when major issues are at stake; and second, the force inside the information media themselves. Public media, Ribicic said, can show us when we deviate from the agreed attitudes.

In this sense, they are one of the basic weapons in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management and implementation of all we agreed on at the fourth and fifth plenums.

OPATIJA EDITOR EXPELLED FROM LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS

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[Text] Opatija, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Opatija League of Communists Municipal Committee Presidium has unanimously endorsed a report by its council of comrades and passed a decision expelling Drago Crncevic, chief and executive editor of the Otokar Kersovani publishing work organization in Opatija, from the League of Communists. The Otokar Kersovani work organization, as is well known, is the publisher of Dobrica Cosic's book: "Stvarno i Moguce" ["The Real and the Possible"], which has been assessed as nationalistic.

In an earlier decision, the basic organization of the League of Communists in Otokar Kersovani punished Drago Crncevic with a final warning. According to the Presidium's decision, the chief and executive editor did not act in keeping with his office. The contract for the publication of the book "Stvarno i Moguce" was signed on 17 December 1982, after warnings from the Municipal Committee and the Commission for Ideological Work and Information of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee that the book should not be published. This decision ran counter to the LCY's program orientation and the LCY's ideological approach to the question of nations and nationalities. In the view of the Opatija League of Communists Municipal Committee Presidium, Crncevic should have been able to prevent the great damage to the prestige of the Municipal Committee of the Basic Organization of the League of Communists, especially since he had stated that he was aware of the fact that this was a matter of a nationalistic text and an author who expressed himself in that text as an open nationalist.

The Presidium also considers that the basic organization of the League of Communists in Otokar Kersovani should reexamine its final warning to director Vlado Bakotic because his subsequent behavior shows that he has not understood the gravity of the offense. Meanwhile, both Vlado Bakotic and Drago Crncevic have resigned from their posts as director and chief and executive editor, respectively.

BRIEFS

CREDIT FROM ITALY -- Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and the Italian ambassador to Yugoslavia, Pietro Calamia, today signed an agreement granting our country a credit worth $110 million. The credit is intended for the production of goods to be exported to convertible markets. It will be used over 1 year and repaid over a 5-year period. The credit will not be used for purchasing consumer goods, but for obtaining goods needed for increasing production of export goods. Its repayment can be ensured only if it is in the service of exports. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 11 Mar 83 LD]